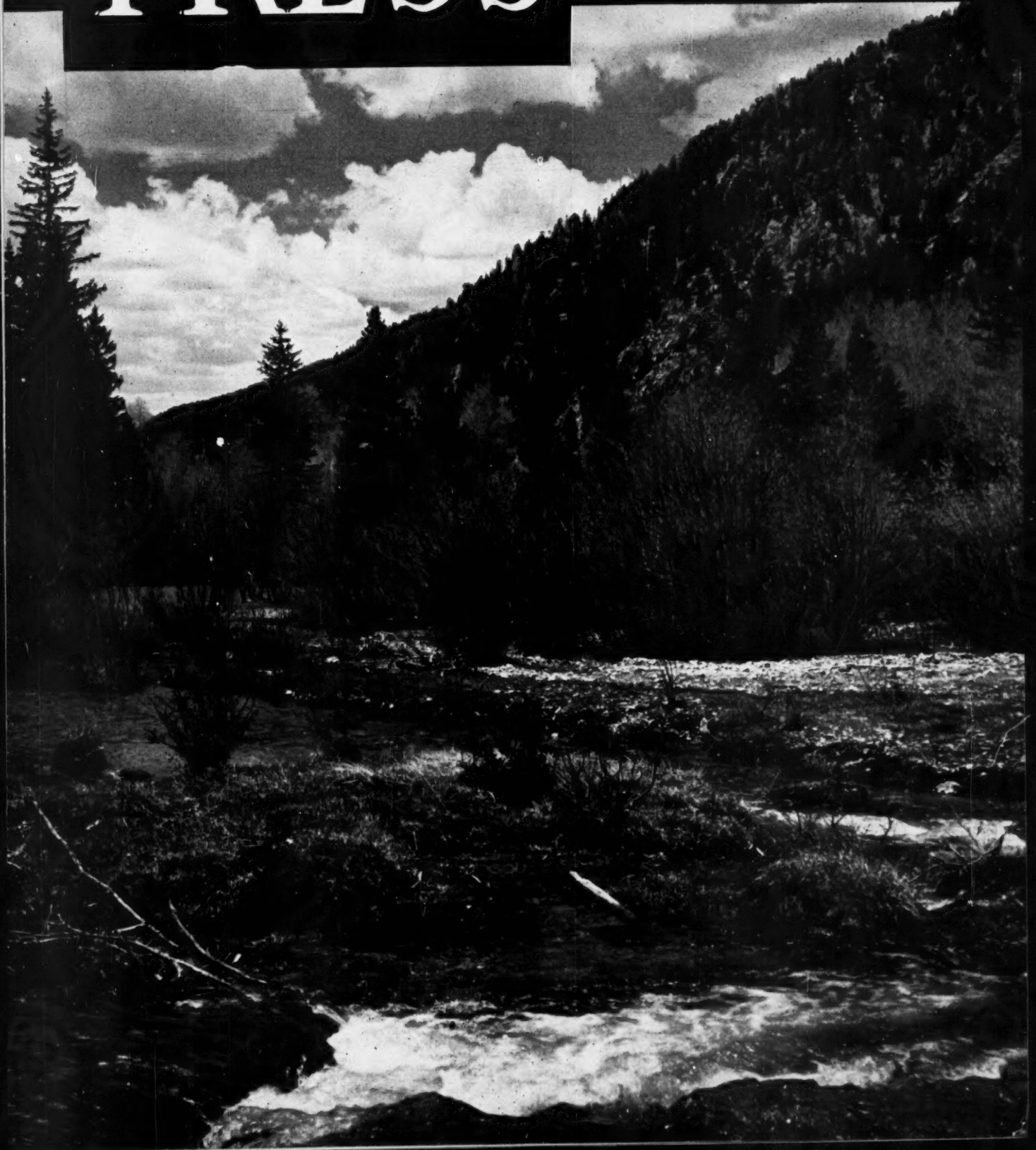
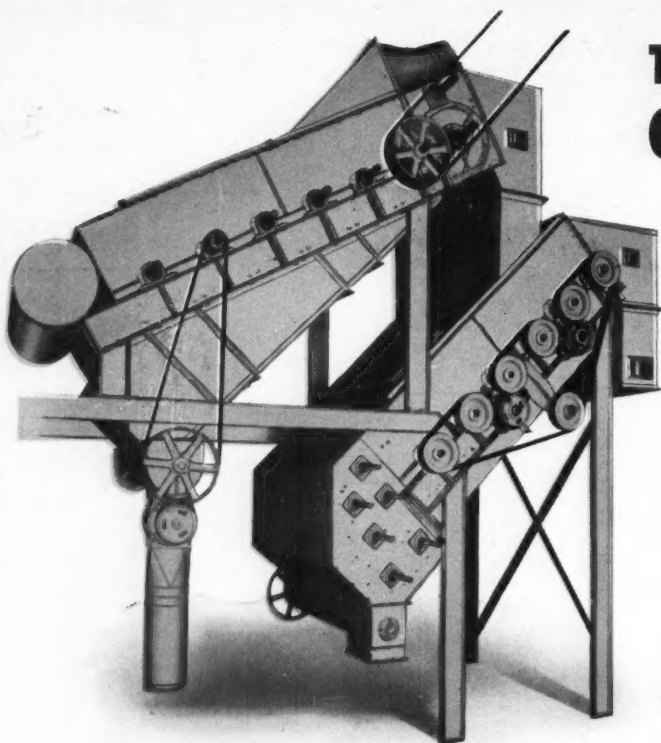


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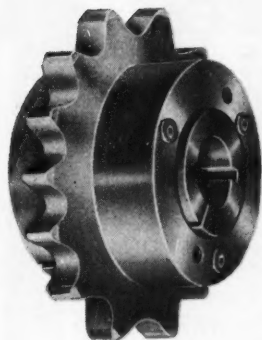
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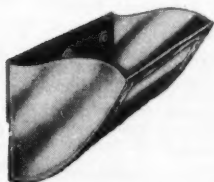
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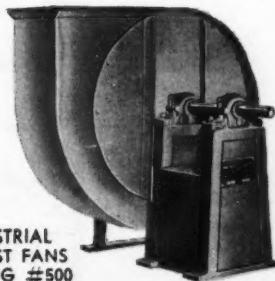
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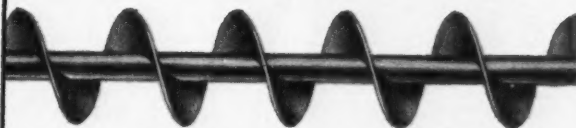


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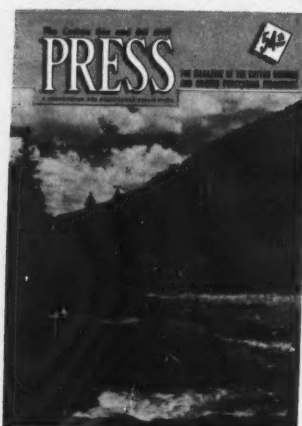
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Snow and sleighs and spruce trees to decorate may seem Christmasy to the folks north of the Mason-Dixon Line, but not to us. Down where we live, it's more likely to be bright, sunshiny, and not a sign of snow at Christmas. Our cover scene shows the country the way we remember it as a kid—when going out to the hills to select a cedar or pine for the Christmas tree was part of the excitement of getting ready for St. Nick's visit.

Photograph by Bob Taylor

VOL. 55 DECEMBER 18, 1954 No. 26

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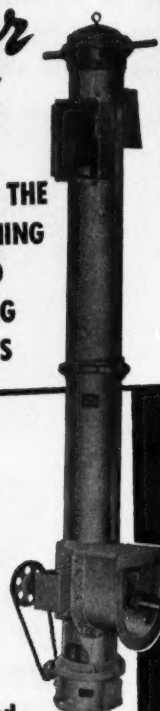
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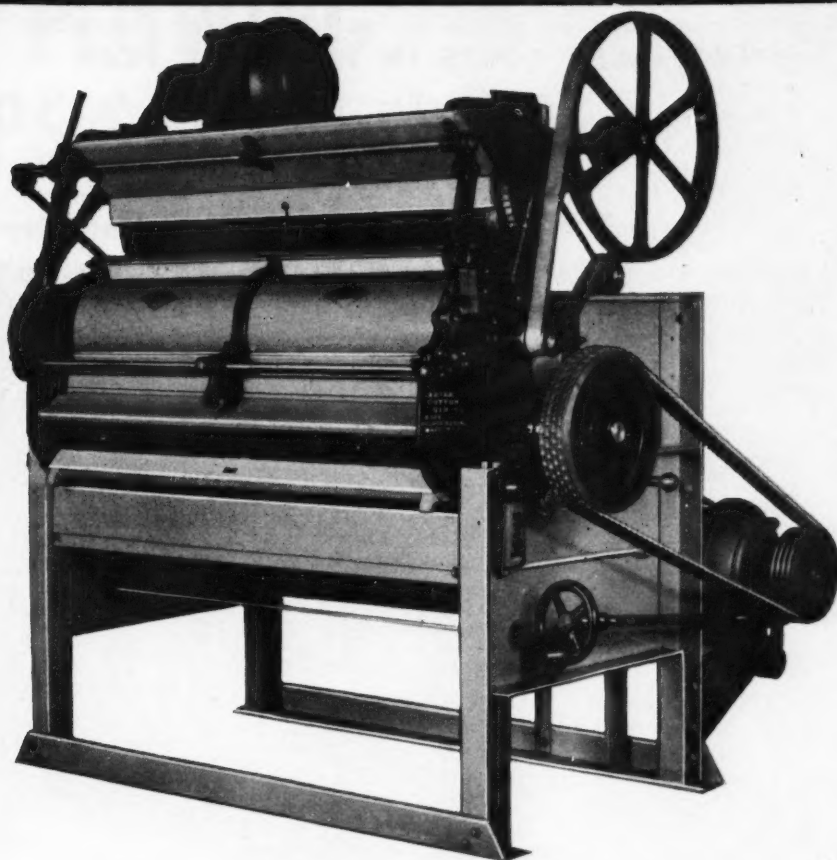
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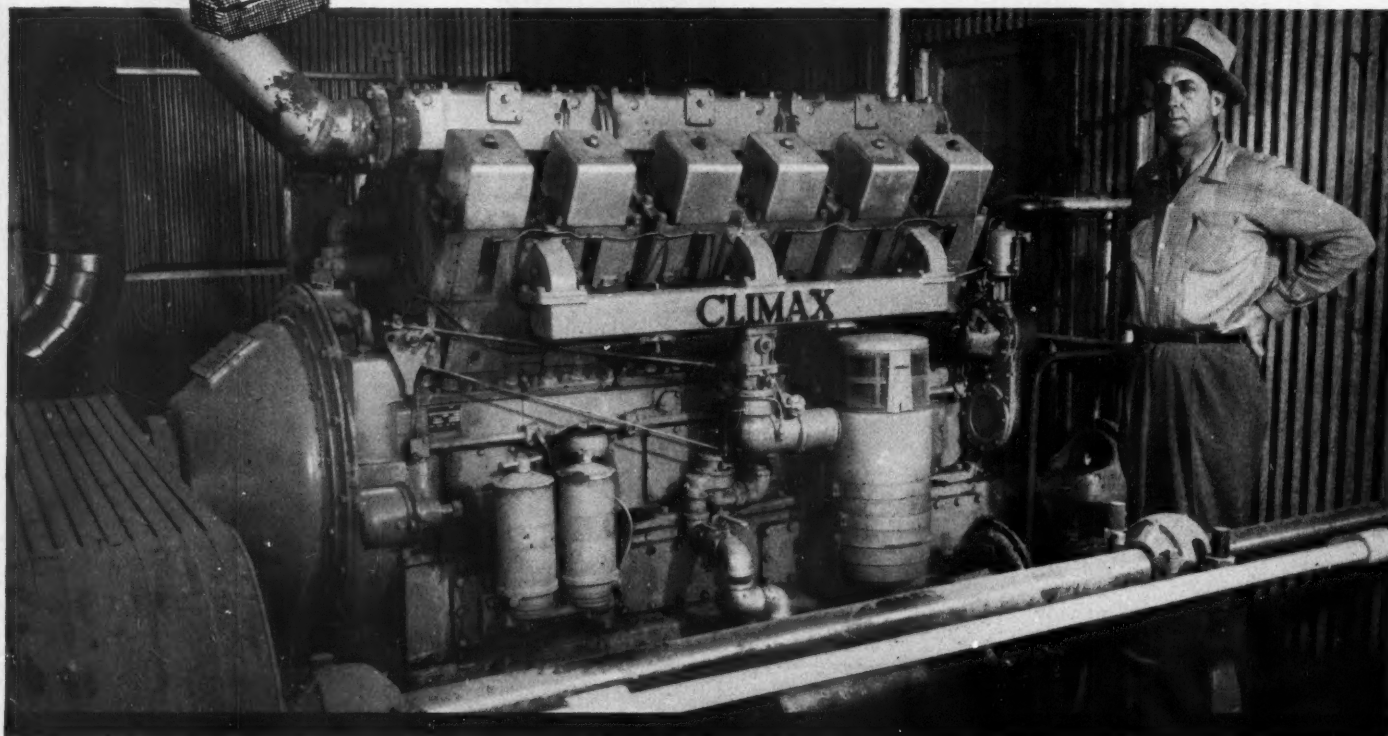


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DEEP PLOWING WHIPS SAND

Turning sand under and clay up decreases losses of sandy land cotton farmers to wind erosion. Temporarily increased yield is bonus which comes with this practice in Western Oklahoma.

By **THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM**

Superintendent, Sandy Land Research Station, Mangum, Oklahoma

"TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES of cotton lost in last night's wind storm," wrote the County Agent of Harmon County, Oklahoma, on a Monday morning in June 1946. There was nothing spectacular in this report, as such a disaster was only the recurrence of a familiarly tragic scene. For years sandy land farmers had been experiencing repeated financial losses through wind erosion—losses from both the standpoints of crop destruction and reduced productive ability of the land.

When someone asked, "What is being done to help the sandy land farmer?" the answer quite naturally came back, "There is nothing much that we can do." No one knew the answer. The only apparent successful treatment was to reseed to native grasses after the small farmer had been forced to quit the land following repeated crop failures.

A study of soil deterioration maps in the soil conservation office revealed that at the then current rate of use and destruction, thousands of acres of cultivated sandy lands would be retired from cultivation within the next 10 years.

Concern over this condition stimulated to activity

How deep plowing of sandy soils skyrockets cotton yields is shown in these pictures. Sandy land plowed 26 inches deep made 438 pounds of lint per acre in 1954. Field in lower left, not treated, made only 127 pounds last season.

Photos Courtesy Author



agricultural leaders of the community. The Experiment Station of Oklahoma A. & M. College began work on the problem in January 1947, with Dr. Horace J. Harper, soil scientist, and O. H. Brensing, assistant soil scientist, in charge of the research. Ten acres of land were leased from a sandy land farmer, W. F. Wilkerson, located in the heart of a wind erosion district. Following deep plowing, favorable results began to develop.

A cutting wind storm early in June reduced cotton stands to a point necessitating replanting, except on deep-plowed plots, where good stands remained intact. Here the young cotton plants spectacularly withstood the withering blasts of wind and sand. The maintenance of stands alone, thus eliminating loss of time, labor and seed costs, was a great forward move.

Great expanses of loose, sandy agricultural lands of the area were underlaid with a heavy clay subsoil. It was decided to make an effort to increase the clay content of the surface soil, by mixing the two together in the surface zone, since it was known that soils containing 8 percent or more clay in the surface area could greatly resist wind erosion under good management practices.

The now common practice of deep plowing was successfully employed to accomplish the desired effect on the Wilkerson plot. Soils with a mechanical analysis showing 94.8 percent sand, 2.5 percent silt and 2.7 percent clay were changed by deep plowing to 75.3 percent sand, 13.7 percent silt and 11.0 percent clay. This sample is typical of the average change made in soil texture on more than 90,000 acres of land that has been

deep plowed since the work was first initiated.

The value of deep plowing is evidenced again and again at the Sandy Land Research Station. In two of its three years of operation, the Station reported cotton stands lost to wind erosion on the unplowed sands but retained in good condition on deep plowed lands. One wind loss per year might not be so bad, but these losses usually recur within the same crop year.

• **Yield Increase**—An unexpected bonus from the deep tillage operation was a tremendous increase in yields. Cotton production the first year after deep plowing jumped to 278 percent of normal. Average production for the first three years after deep plowing was 170 percent of the average for untreated plots. However, by the fourth year production levels were again about equal. These fabulous, though temporary, increases in acre production were undoubtedly major factors in securing ready acceptance of the deep plowing practice.

Steadily declining production figures following the first year's performance made evident the great need for more intensive research in sandy soil management. With more than five million acres of sandy lands in Oklahoma that could be greatly benefited, this sandy land research could no longer be overlooked. To meet this need Oklahoma A. & M. College set up the Sandy Land Research Station on Jan. 1, 1952. This special station is located on 320 acres of loose, sandy soils in Greer County near Mangum.

There is much work yet to be done. However, projects now under study lend strong supporting evidence to the belief that there is a bright future ahead for the sandy land farmer. Using deep plowing, fertilizers, organic materials, crop rotations and winter cover crops, he need not be overly concerned about taking out of cash production large acreages to be returned to grasses. Grasses certainly have their place, but quite naturally must be classified as low acre income crops when compared to such crops as cotton, alfalfa and grain sorghums, which all do well on these soils.

• **Three Years' Findings** — Although more time will be required before unrestricted recommendations can be made, a brief look at some of the results obtained during the Station's three years of operation may serve to point to the proper direction.

1. Deep plowing definitely improves soil physical condition and reduces the hazard of wind erosion.

2. Deep plowing gives a temporary increase in crop production. This is due to deep-lying organic materials which are transported to the root zone by the plowing operation.

3. Management and soil treatments must receive careful attention in order to develop properly the potential of these soils.

4. Total soil moisture seems to be greater in deep plowed lands than in sand. The distribution throughout the surface two feet is quite different.

5. Cotton, sorghums, cereal grain, and alfalfa all respond well to the application of commercial grades of fertilizers.

6. Proper location of fertilizers in relation to cotton production seems to be quite important. Sidedressing has given no response, whereas deep placement

(Continued on Page 31)



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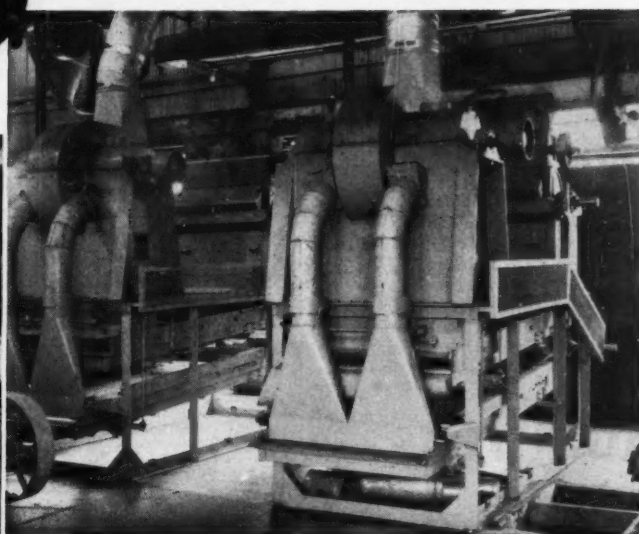
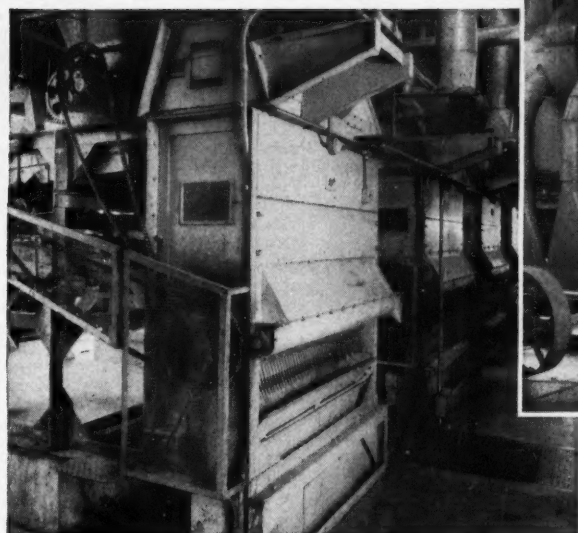


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• Committees Named By Council Head

APPOINTMENT of major committees to evolve policies and programs for the U.S. cotton industry's 1955 research and promotion campaigns has been announced by A. L. Durand, president of the National Cotton Council.

The committees will meet in Houston, Jan. 28-29, to formulate recommendations for action by the Council's delegate membership at their annual meeting.

Durand said the committees would map out programs in the fields of sales promotion, production and marketing, utilization research, and foreign trade. Problems pertaining to domestic trade

barriers will be studied by a special committee which will meet Jan. 29.

"The program approved in Houston will serve to guide all of the Cotton Council's activities in 1955. We look to the coming year as one of intensified effort in our industrywide drive to increase the consumption of cotton and cottonseed products," Durand declared.

Committees named by the president include:

Production and marketing — Cecil H. Colletterie, Casa Grande, Ariz., chairman; C. R. Sayre, Scott, Miss., vice-chairman; J. H. Alford, Albertville, Ala.; Harry S. Baker, Fresno, Calif.; Ben R. Barbee, Abilene, Texas; N. C. Blackburn, Memphis; Eugene Butler, Dallas, advisory; Thomas N. Durst, Co-

lumbia, S.C.; A. B. Emmert, Danville, Va.; Otto Goedecke, Hallettsville, Texas, advisory; W. L. Griffin, Deming, N.M.; Joe C. Hardin, Grady, Ark.; J. D. Hays, Huntsville, Ala.; J. R. Kennedy, Bakersfield, Calif., advisory; J. F. McLaurin, Bennettsville, S.C.; J. Winston Neely, Hartsville, S.C., advisory; Walter Regnery, Joanna, S.C.; R. Flake Shaw, Greensboro, N.C., advisory; and Henry McD. Tichenor, Monroe, Ga.

Utilization research — Tom J. Hitch, Columbia, Tenn., chairman; Alonzo Bennett, Memphis, vice-chairman; Harry B. Caldwell, Greensboro, N.C., advisory; E. J. Cecil, Fresno, Calif.; Harry Craig, Cincinnati, advisory; Carl R. Harris, Durham, N.C.; Eugene Hayes, Madera, Calif.; M. Earl Heard, Shawmut, Ala., advisory; Otis W. Howe, Wabash, Ark.; Aubrey L. Lockett, Vernon, Texas; W. Gordon McCabe, Greenville, S.C.; D. H. Morris, III, Geneva, Ala.; J. S. Morrison, Chickasha, Okla.; Russell B. Newton, Pendleton, S.C., advisory; Frank S. Pope, Villa Rica, Ga.; Deane F. Stahmann, Las Cruces, N.M.; and C. D. Tuller, Atlanta, Ga.

Foreign trade — A. E. Hohenberg, Memphis, chairman; R. O. Beach, Sr., Houston, vice-chairman, advisory; David M. Amacker, Lake Providence, La., advisory; Marc Anthony, Dallas; C. A. Cannon, Kannapolis, N.C., advisory; Everett R. Cook, Memphis; Roy B. Davis, Lubbock, advisory; C. H. Devaney, Coahoma, Texas; Wm. D. Felder, Jr., Dallas, advisory; Lamar Fleming, Jr., Houston, advisory; James S. Francis, Peoria, Ariz.; Shannon M. Gamble, Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. T. Hoover, Jr., El Paso; Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Texas; Wm. A. McGregor, New York, advisory; Allan G. Patteson, Jonesboro, Ark., advisory; E. L. Puckett, Amory, Miss.; Walter L. Randolph, Montgomery, Ala.; W. A. L. Sibley, Union, S.C., advisory; Howard Stovall, Stovall, Miss., advisory; J. W. Tapp, San Francisco, Calif., advisory; S. Y. West, Memphis; and J. Clyde Wilson, Buckeye, Ariz.

Sales promotion — J. Craig Smith, Sylacauga, Ala., chairman; Chas. W. Shepard, Jr., Gadsden, Ala., vice-chairman; James G. Boswell, II, Los Angeles; G. E. Covington, Magnolia, Miss.; J. C. Dellinger, Los Angeles; Hugo Dixon, Memphis, advisory; H. K. Hallett, Charlotte, N.C., advisory; R. H. Jewell, Chickamauga, Ga.; Mitchell Landers, Berino, N.M., advisory; W. P. Lanier, Atlanta; B. L. Mallory, Jr., Memphis; Roger Milliken, New York, advisory; J. C. Rapp, McGehee, Ark., advisory; J. M. Reeves, New York, advisory; Delmar Roberts, Anthony, N.M.; Marshall C. Stone, Paolet, S.C.; Alfred Scarborough, Sumter, S.C.; John W. Walker, Waynesboro, Ga.; and R. E. L. Wilson, III, Wilson, Ark., advisory.

Domestic trade barriers — A. L. Story, Charleston, Mo., chairman; C. G. Henry, Memphis, vice-chairman; E. H. Agnew, Anderson, S.C.; J. E. Byram, Jr., Alexandria, La.; W. B. Coberly, Jr., Los Angeles, advisory; E. M. Deck, Sherman, Texas, advisory; C. W. Hand, Pelham, Ga.; J. V. Kidd, Birmingham, Ala.; J. D. Lee, Thatcher, Ariz.; John F. Moloney, Memphis, advisory; Harold F. Ohlendorf, Osceola, Ark.; Siert Riepma, Washington, D.C., advisory; and Clyde E. Upchurch, Raeford, N.C.

■ DR. FLOYD D. MINER, University of Arkansas, is now an entomologist with Foreign Operations Administration in Nicaragua.

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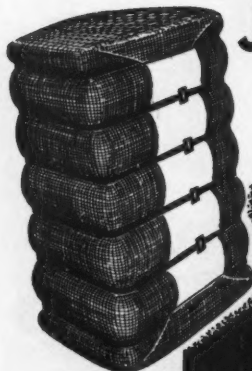
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Recognition Given TOP COTTON GROWERS In State Contests

■ **WINNERS** in Five-Acre Cotton Contests presented awards at functions in Georgia and Mississippi. Two contestants using deep tillage and irrigation make more than four bales per acre.

TWO STATE cotton production contests were climaxed this month, when awards were presented to the highest producers in Georgia and Mississippi. The Georgia contest is sponsored by the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, J. E. Moses, Atlanta, secretary, and the Mississippi contest by 16 interested groups.

The Georgia awards luncheon was held Dec. 9 in Atlanta, while the Mississippi contestants received their prize money at the sixth annual Mississippi Five-Acre Cotton Day held at State College Dec. 13.

Georgia

AT THE annual awards luncheon in Atlanta Dec. 9, C. T. Cagle, Taylorsville, Bartow County, was named state winner in the 1954 Georgia Five-Acre Cotton Contest. His yield was 3,869.3 pounds of seed cotton per acre, or the equivalent of three bales per acre.

Main speaker at the luncheon was J. Phil Campbell, Jr., state commissioner of agriculture-elect.

J. E. Moses, secretary of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, recognized cooperators in the Five-Acre Cotton Contest, and E. C. Westbrook, Georgia Extension Service cotton specialist, discussed the purpose of the program. The Georgia crushers sponsor the contest, and cooperators included the Atlanta Cotton Oil Co., Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co., Continental Gin Co., The Cotton Producers' Association, Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association, Lummus Cotton Gin Co. and The Murray Co. of Texas, Inc.

Making awards to the district winners was F. A. Graham, Dawson, president of the Georgia crushers. L. I. Skinner, assistant Extension director, announced the state winner, and P. H. Ponder, Madison, of the Atlantic Cotton Association, presented a \$500 college scholarship to Carl Ferguson, Bartow County, the 4-H Club boy making the best yield in 1954. His yield was 3,221 pounds of seed cotton on one acre.

W. A. Sutton, associate director of the Extension Service, presided at the awards luncheon. A guest of honor was the state's 1955 Maid of Cotton, Sue Hett of Columbia.

District Extension agents gave honor certificates to winners in the contest. The agents are L. R. Lanier, Southeast; Cecil Johnson, South Central; J. C. Richardson, Southwest; L. C. Westbrook, Northeast; W. A. King, Northwest; and S. G. Chandler, North.

Awards were as follows: \$500 to state winner, \$250 to first place winner in each of the districts; \$150 to second place district winners; and \$100 to third place district winners.

In addition, the Atlantic Cotton Association offers \$1,000 to the farmer who exceeds the record yield of 20,240.5 pounds of seed cotton on five acres which was made by W. A. Meadows, Cochran, in 1949. There was no winner in this division this year.

Mississippi

THE GOAL of four bales of cotton per acre has been exceeded for the first time under official contest conditions by champion Mississippi cotton growers. These men were honored at the sixth annual Mississippi Five-Acre Cotton Day at State College, Dec. 15.

Thomas R. Coleman, young Delta grower who lives near Yazoo City, made the highest yield of 2,112 pounds of lint per acre, or 4.22 bales per acre, in the 1954 contest.

Sharing honors and equal awards with Coleman were brothers, J. W. Pruett and J. H. Pruett of Clarksdale. Their record is 2,072 pounds of lint per acre, or 4.14 bales.

Deep tillage and irrigation, supplementing the complete production program followed by all contestants, were the outstanding features of these two yields of over four bales per acre.

These champions competed in a new division for members of the Mississippi

Three-Bale-Per-Acre Club, founded in 1953 with 14 charter members who had reached or passed that goal during any of the first five years of the contest.

A third member of this exclusive group, Marvin F. Sigmon, Jr., of Clarksdale, exceeded the previous high yield for five years of the contest in Mississippi by producing 1,818 pounds of lint per acre. The previous high was 1,783 pounds of lint per acre.

Other Three-Bale-Per-Acre Club members recognized included Harris Barnes, Jr., of Coahoma County, J. E. Branton, Jr., of Washington County, and James E. Coleman of Yazoo County.

More than \$5,000 was awarded to contest winners at the Cotton Day program Dec. 13 by Dalton E. Gandy, National Products Association fieldman, who represented the 16 sponsoring groups. Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, and other industry and agricultural leaders participated in the program.

Started in 1948, the Mississippi contest has been sponsored by a number of groups, including the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association, fertilizer manufacturers and mixers, Mississippi Bankers' Association, Mississippi Cotton Breeders, Mississippi Cotton Compress and Warehouse Association, Mississippi Federated Cooperatives, Mississippi Seed Improvement Association, power and light companies of Mississippi, Mid-South farm equipment dealers, Mid-South Cotton Growers Association, cotton insecticide manufacturers, mixers and dealers; Mississippi ginners; Mississippi seed dealers; Mississippi cotton exchanges, factors and buyers; Delta Council, and Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation.


In the regular division of the contest open to all except Three-Bale-Per-Acre members, top state awards of \$500 are offered in each of the three cotton growing districts of the state. H. H. White of Water Valley, Yalobusha County, produced the highest yield in

(Continued on Page 25)



Georgia Maid's Tour Promotes Cotton

ADMIRING MEMBERS of the ginning and crushing industries surround Georgia's Maid of Cotton in this picture, taken in Atlanta at the start of the Maid's recent state tour to promote cotton. Left to right are W. J. Estes, Jr., Haralson, president, Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association; Tom Murray, Atlanta, executive vice-president for the ginners' group; Patsy Hett, Columbus, Georgia Maid; and W. P. Lanier and George Rue, both with Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. in Atlanta.



**from our
Washington
Bureau**
by FRED BAILEY
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **No Surplus Reduction** — Cotton surplus now will be reduced little, if any, this season, in the view of most Washington forecasters. Reason is the further increase in USDA's final crop estimate.

From a low estimate of less than 12 million bales as of Sept. 1, the figure has risen to 13,569,000 bales, as reported elsewhere in this issue. This, according to current calculations, will just about meet anticipated total of domestic consumption and exports.

Exports in the first quarter of this season — August through October — ran some 100,000 bales above a year earlier. Although this was somewhat less than had been expected, USDA insiders still think 1954-55 exports will reach about 4½ million bales.

Some private forecasters believe cotton prices will go up a cent or two later this season, despite heavy production — due mainly to the large amount of cotton going under government loan.

• **Blame the Drouth** — Why was the cotton estimate so far off this year?

We put that question to the crop estimators at USDA, and here's their story,

in a word: **Drouth**. In September, when the lowest estimate was made, the crop looked really bad in many areas. Hence, the reduction that month in USDA's guestimate.

Later, welcome moisture brought unexpected late-season increases in production.

There were, of course, many factors involved. One that the official forecasters don't talk about was the "hiding" they took following their estimates of 1951 production. That year USDA's estimates started out high, and went lower as the season progressed. Price-wise this tendency in USDA reports helped the trade, and hurt growers — arousing protests on Capitol Hill.

Representative Tom Abernethy of Mississippi spearheaded congressional hearings on the matter, slapped wrists, and told USDA officials to try and do better with their guesses. It may be unconscious and could not be admitted officially, but this bawling out may have put crop estimators in a mood to err in the grower's favor, if err they must. This year's estimates, at any rate, have favored the grower, and not the trade.

Since the 1951 hearings, cotton crop estimators have made some changes in their techniques. None of them, however, have been employed long enough to provide a measure of their worth. Meantime, also, appropriations of \$100,000 for this year as well as last have been used to do basic research directed at eventual improvement in estimates. Studies are aimed at relating "fruit" counts to actual cotton output; and in "integrating" cotton figures with statistics on other crops and livestock.

• **Acres May Increase** — Don't count out an increase in '55 cotton allotments. Supply outlook will make it more difficult for Congress to underwrite a boost, but the signs point to heavy grower pressure to ease the 10 percent to 15 percent cutback proclaimed by Benson & Co.

Before the final report on this year's crop, top USDA officials had indicated they would not oppose an increase, according to the office of Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi. Later, however, USDA reportedly asked to be let "off the hook."

Chances are that Eastland and other Southern lawmakers will proceed with efforts to get an increase. They may, however, pare down their figures somewhat. Originally, Eastland, along with Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, had asked for 19.5 million acres in both 1955 and 1956.

Cotton producers Dec. 14 voted overwhelmingly in favor of acreage controls for 1955. This means that about 18.1 million acres will be planted to cotton in 1955, compared with 21.4 million this

(Continued on Page 25)

- ☆ Pneumatic Unloaders
- ☆ Portable Unloaders
- ☆ Portable Pneumatic Conveyors
- ☆ Seed Cooling Fans
- ☆ By-Pass for Fans
- ☆ Gravity Discharges
- ☆ "Y" Valves

A
MERRY
CHRISTMAS
and a
HAPPY
NEW YEAR

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• NCPA Analyzes Cost Of Seed Supports

NATIONAL Cottonseed Products Association has issued comments on a recent statement of the National Soybean Processors' Association which said, "Government losses on cottonseed and products last (fiscal) year of \$20,300,070 were due to large sales. However, net loss over a 21-year period is only \$5,002,756 by reason of gains in other years."

This statement, derived from the annual report of Commodity Credit Corp., could be very misleading, says NCPA. First, there has been no 21-year period of price support on cottonseed. Except for the four war years, when markets were consistently above support levels,

support of cottonseed was not initiated until 1949. CCC's annual report reveals this fact and the purpose of the foregoing release, in referring to "a 21-year period," is not clear.

"An accurate analysis of CCC's financial statement should also recognize the fact that the agency employs accounting methods that differ considerably from those used by private business," NCPA continues. "One of these is that inventories are valued at cost plus carrying charges. (The latter amounted to \$14.6 million for cottonseed products last year). The result of this practice is that CCC shows no loss on a commodity as long as it is held in inventory. This system produces some surprising results.

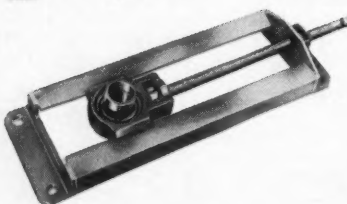
"During 1952-53, for example, CCC

*Members of the
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Press Staff send
to all their friends
everywhere
best wishes for a
Very Merry Christmas
and a
Happy New Year.*

Save MAINTENANCE TIME AND COSTS Specify WOOD'S LIFE-LUBE BEARINGS



No. 201 Std. series Life-Lube ball bearing Flange Unit.



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acquired nearly 50 percent of the production of cottonseed products at above-market values. Yet, the agency reported a "gain" of \$7.7 million on cottonseed products operations during the year. This figure could be reported because CCC was able to resell a part of its meal purchases at more than cost, and valued the oil, meal and linters in its inventory at the end of the year at cost plus carrying charges. This valuation greatly exceeded market value. By regular accounting practices, CCC took a heavy loss on the cottonseed program during the 1952-53 season, but this loss did not appear on its books.

"Another feature of CCC accounting is that administrative and general expense is not charged against specific commodities. Last season, (1953-54), for example, CCC reported expenditures of \$90.8 million for interest and \$28.5 million for 'general overhead.' No apportionment of these expenses was made to cottonseed products or other specific commodities. As a consequence, a figure showing 'gain' or 'loss' on cottonseed products (or other commodities) exaggerates the gains and minimizes the losses which CCC reports for particular commodities.

"While CCC reported a realized loss of \$20.3 million on cottonseed products during the year ending June 30, 1954, the agency recognized that its prospective loss on the cottonseed program would substantially exceed that amount. As of June 30, 1954, it had set up on its books a reserve of \$100.3 million to cover expected losses on the cottonseed program.

"In describing its bookkeeping operations, CCC points out that '... certain operations engaged in by the Commodity Credit Corp. in carrying out its primary objectives, as required by statute, are unique, and thus no counterpart exists in the commercial field upon which generally accepted accounting principles and practices are based.' Many of those who read and attempt to use CCC financial reports have drawn erroneous conclusions because of failure to recognize this departure from accepted accounting principles and practices."

M. S. Hodgson, Athens, Ga., Former Crusher, Dies

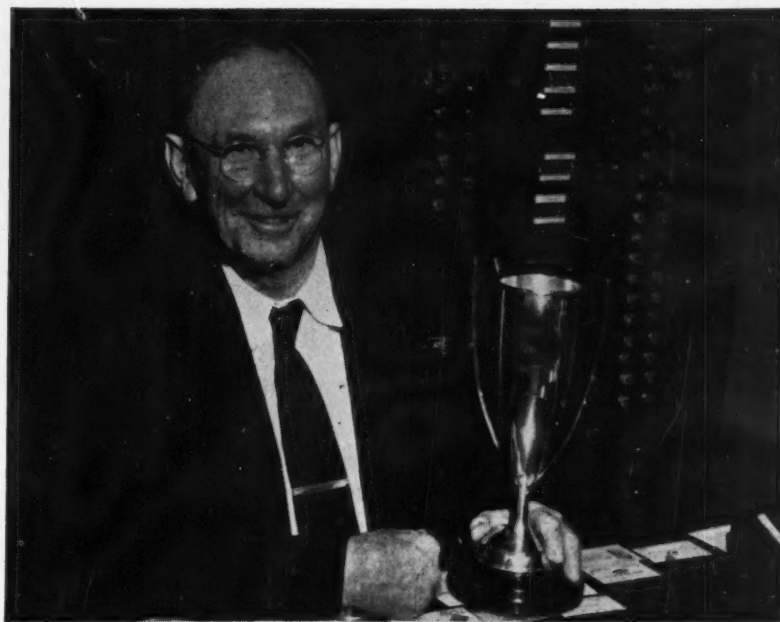
Morton S. Hodgson, Athens, Ga., died at his home Dec. 4 following a heart attack. He was president of Empire State Chemical Co., a subsidiary of Hodgson's, Inc.; and was an honorary member of Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, having been president of the Hodgson Oil Mill when it closed several years ago.

An active member of the First Baptist Church, he taught Sunday School for many years, sang in the choir and was a member of the music committee. He also was active in many civic and business organizations.

He is survived by his wife; one daughter, Mrs. Robert Watt, of Atlanta; two sons, Morton, Jr., of Atlanta, and Hutchins, of New York City; three sisters, Mrs. Robert W. Woodruff and Mrs. Bolling Jones, of Atlanta, and Mrs. Hugh Gordon, of Athens; three brothers, Harry and Ned, of Athens, and Dr. Fred Hodgson, of Atlanta; eight grandchildren and a number of nieces and nephews.

New Batting Plant Will Be Built in Memphis

Memphis City Commission and Shelby County Port Commission acted recently to aid the acquisition of land and building of railway trackage for a cotton batting plant for the Kroehler Manufacturing Co. on President's Island in the Mississippi River.



Alexander Wins Salesmanship Award

W. C. ALEXANDER, Memphis, leading salesman for Lummus Cotton Gin Co. in the Memphis district, is shown with the cup awarded him for being the most efficient Lummus salesman during 1954. Alexander joined Lummus at Columbus, Ga., on June 21, 1919, and was trained in field service work and erection, going

to Memphis in 1923. He was soon placed in sales work in North Mississippi and Tennessee, and since 1927 has handled the territory in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri. Alexander has won many awards, including this salesmanship cup in 1949, which was the first award of this series.

*T*he entire membership of the National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association, as listed below, desire to give expression of their appreciation for your goodwill, your friendship and your cooperation.

We wish for you a Joyful Christmas and a New Year abundant in good health, tranquillity of mind, and lots of good luck.

National Fats and Oils Brokers' Association

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• Phenothiazine Use Pays \$12 for \$1

CATTLEMEN have made extra gains returning \$12 for each \$1 spent for phenothiazine in field tests of a new combination control method for internal parasites.

The feeding of small amounts of phenothiazine daily, usually in salt, meal-and-salt mixtures or other supplements fed free choice, is combined with heavier dosages for adult parasites. Facts about the practice, as developed through research and practical experience, have been summarized by the animal industry products division of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. The firm reports much interest in the practice among feed manufacturers and cattlemen.

About two grams of phenothiazine daily per head for cattle will reduce the number of eggs produced by female worms and destroy worm eggs and infective larvae in the droppings.

This low-level use of phenothiazine is effective, authorities point out, because the small amount that the animal eats each day prevents infection. Larger doses are given at one time to remove adult parasites, and the combination of the two methods makes an excellent parasite control program. Use of the low-level treatment, alone, is recommended only when both livestock and pastures are relatively free of parasites at the start.

Cattlemen profit from the control program by reducing costly losses due to sickness, death and poor growth. Field tests on outwardly healthy cattle, known

to be carrying only a few parasites, have shown an average of \$12 return in extra gain for each \$1 spent on phenothiazine. Cost of the control program to the cattleman is less than four cents per week per head.

Mrs. C. D. Patterson, Wife Of Ginning Leader, Dies

Mrs. C. D. Patterson of Decatur, Ala., wife of one of the best known ginning leaders of Alabama, died on Dec. 12. Services were held at 2:30 p.m. on Dec. 15 in Decatur. She had many friends among ginners and their families and others in allied industries who will join The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press staff in extending sympathy to the bereaved family.

Janet Dingwall, Fashion Stylist, With Council

Janet Dingwall, copy writer and fashion stylist, has been appointed assistant to the fashion director of the National Cotton Council, succeeding Mrs. Helen Negrey Long, resigned.

Miss Dingwall will serve as assistant to fashion director Margot Herzog, it was announced by Ernest Stewart, manager of the Council's New York office.

A 1949 graduate of the Cornell College of Home Economics, she is a former free-lance writer, accessory editor of Butterick Pattern Book, assistant editor of Simplicity Pattern Book and executive secretary of Transamerican Television Corp.

Jean D. Smith, Ginner, Nominated for Honor

Jean D. Smith, Cone, Texas, ginner, has been nominated by the Ralls Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the Five Outstanding Young Texans in 1954. If he is chosen, he will be honored, together with four other young Texans, at a banquet in Midland Jan. 15.

Awards are made on the basis of professional ability and public service rendered.

Factors which entered into Smith's nomination include these: He has recently equipped his gin at Cone for processing cotton burs; he has worked for cleaner ginning of cotton; and he has conducted, free of charge, inspections for insects on farmers' crops.

Smith was named Farmer of the Year last March by District 107 of the Soil Conservation Service for his progressive farming and conservation practices. He was recently re-elected a rural director of the Ralls Chamber of Commerce.

Mechanical Harvester Use Increases in Arkansas

About 15 percent of the Arkansas cotton crop was harvested by machines in 1954, according to an estimate by Runyan Deere, Little Rock, Extension Service cotton specialist.

This compares with about nine percent in 1953 and two percent in 1952. Mechanical pickers on Arkansas farms numbered about 1,500 in 1954, compared with 1,093 in 1953 and 540 in 1952.

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**"It pays both ways with a
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GREATER PROFITS

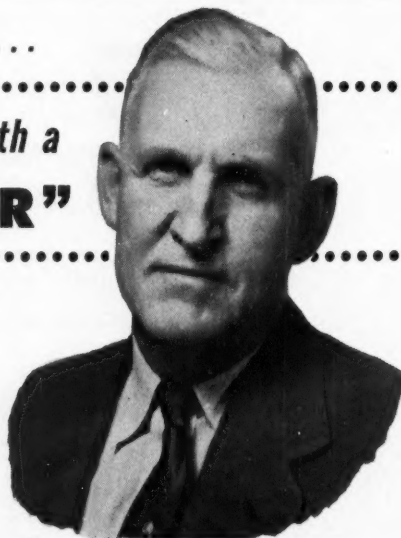
- "...worth \$12 to \$15 per bale more when ginned with the Moss Lint Cleaner."
Jonestown Gin Co., Jonestown, Mississippi
- "...raised cotton a full grade making a difference of \$12.25 per bale."
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LESS LINT LOSS

- "...we carefully checked the lint loss and were unable to find any difference in the turnout."
Rozell Gin, Luxora, Arkansas
- "...due to small lint waste and superior sample, I gained customers."
Webb's One Variety Gin, Shelby, N. C.

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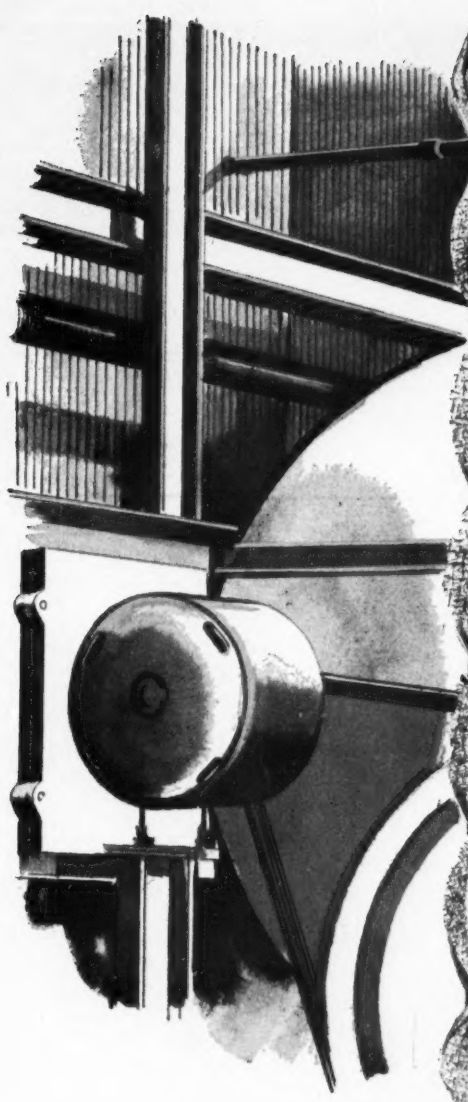


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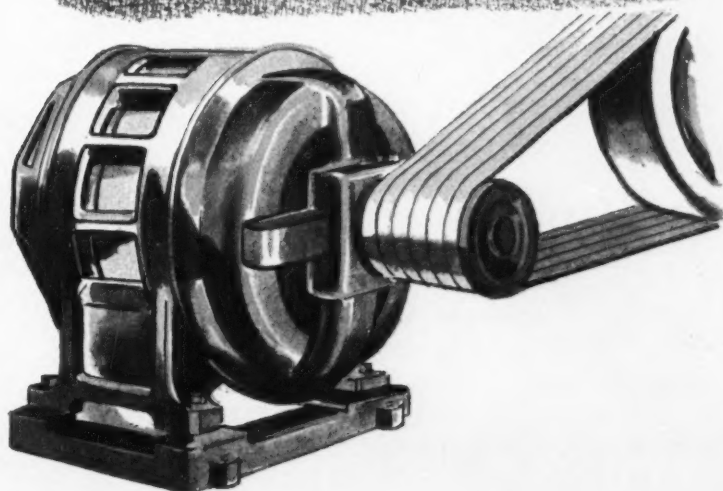
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TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY



nd it came to pass in those days,
that there went out a decree
from Caesar Augustus, that all
the world should be taxed.

2 (And this taxing was first made
when Cyrenius was governor of Syria.)

3 And all went to be taxed, every one
into his own city.

4 And Joseph also went up from
Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into
Judea, unto the city of David, which is
called Bethlehem; (because he was of the
house and lineage of David;)

5 To be taxed with Mary his espoused
wife, being great with child.

6 And so it was, that, while they were
there, the days were accomplished that
she should be delivered.

7 And she brought forth her first-
born son, and wrapped him in swaddling
clothes, and laid him in a manger;
because there was no room for them in
the inn.

8 And there were in the same country
shepherds abiding in the field, keeping
watch over their flock by night.

9 And, lo, the angel of the Lord came
upon them, and the glory of the Lord
shone round about them: and they were
sore afraid.

10 And the angel said unto them,
Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good
tidings of great joy, which shall be to all
people.

11 For unto you is born this day in
the city of David a Saviour, which is
Christ the Lord.

12 And this shall be a sign unto you;
Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swad-
dling clothes, lying in a manger.

13 And suddenly there was with the
angel a multitude of the heavenly host
praising God, and saying,

14 Glory to God in the highest and
on earth peace, good will toward men.

15 And it came to pass, as the angels
were gone away from them into heaven,
the shepherds said one to another, Let
us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see
this thing which is come to pass, which
the Lord hath made known unto us.

16 And they came with haste, and
found Mary, and Joseph, and the babe
lying in a manger.

17 And when they had seen it, they
made known abroad the saying which
was told them concerning this child.

18 And all they that heard it won-
dered at those things which were told
them by the shepherds.

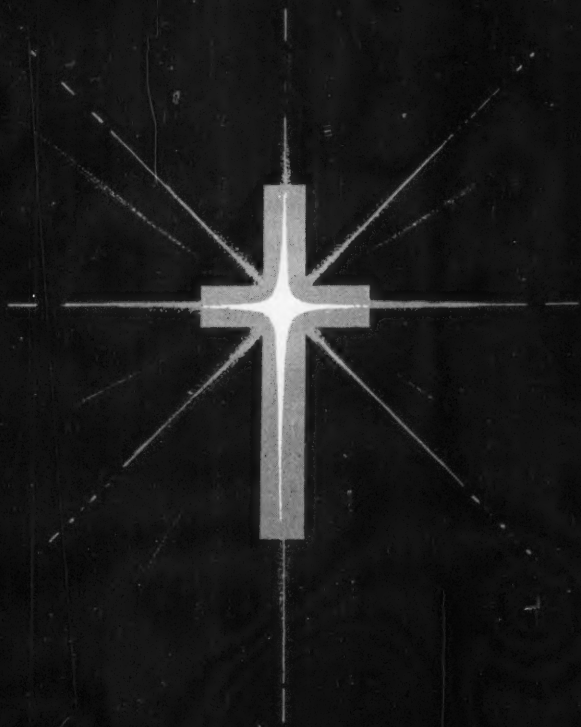
19 But Mary kept all these things, and
pondered them in her heart.

20 And the shepherds returned, glori-
fying and praising God for all the things
that they had heard and seen, as it was
told unto them.

L u k e 2 : 1 - 2 0 .

Instead of attempting a new and different way to say "Merry Christmas" this year, we thought it better if we — you, too, if you wish — use the time to study again this — the real, the never-changing Christmas message.

JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY
Dallas



as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Christmas Spirits

MANY SUPERSTITIONS have sprung up all over the world in connection with the Christmas holiday season.

In Germany, for example, a tale has it that if a thief steals successfully on Christmas Day, he will be able to follow this profession all year without being caught.

European fruit growers sometimes place a stone on each tree at Christmas Eve. This insures more fruit the following year.

Dreams of future husbands are conjured up by English girls when they sleep with a branch of holly under their pillows.

In Bohemia, a cherry branch cut Dec. 4 and allowed to bloom by Christmas Eve was tucked in an unmarried girl's bodice. The young man who could steal it was the groom-to-be.

In some parts of Europe a walk into a corn field on Christmas Eve will reveal all that is to happen in the neighborhood during the next year.

St. Nick in Lapland was the son of

wealthy parents. He made a practice of dropping gold down the chimneys of young girls who were left parentless and without dowries. One miss hung her stocking to catch the gold, and the youngsters followed the practice.

• Water, Water Everywhere

EVERYTHING you hear about cotton these days points up the increasing importance of irrigation — sprinkler or row type, full irrigation or supplemental — in the production of this crop. Here are some evidences of this:

Oklahoma's Dec. 1 cotton report comments, "Nearly three-fourths of the 1954 Oklahoma cotton crop was produced in 14 counties where yields on irrigated land averaged a bale of more per acre." Texas, on the same date, commented, "Exceptionally high yields in irrigated West Texas areas and early South Texas districts offset to a very large extent light yields elsewhere."

Clemson College, South Carolina, made slightly over a bale and a half of cotton per acre in an irrigation experiment this season. Unirrigated cotton made only half a bale. Over a period of years at Clemson, water has increased cotton yield an average of half a bale per acre.

Georgia Experiment Station, two seasons ago when it was quite dry, made half a bale per acre without irrigation but almost two bales with proper irrigation.

Such records and their experience with drouth are causing many farmers to decide that it costs a lot more not to irrigate than to have water when it's needed, even in areas of normally good rainfall.

• Supplemental Feed Pays

COTTONSEED MEAL can help California sheepmen solve two common problems in producing ewes on the range, according to the University of California division of agricultural sciences. These problems are the loss of weight which is almost inevitable in the spring and the increased infestation of parasites which comes with the green feed after fall rains begin. Research shows that these problems can be held to a minimum by supplemental feeding of a mixture of salt, cottonseed meal and barley, with phenothiazine to help control internal parasites.

• More for Research

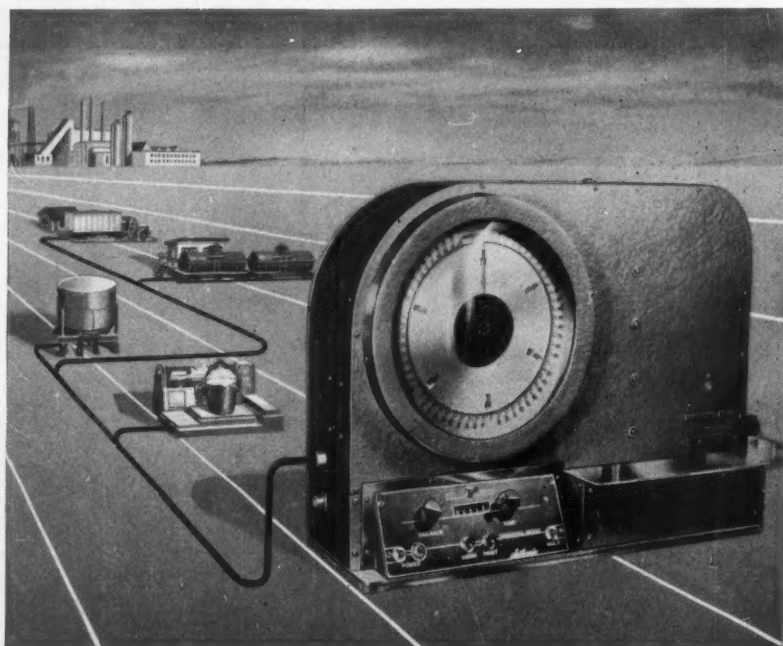
ABOUT \$11.2 million will be needed in 1965 for federal research on cotton production, utilization and marketing, says USDA's advisory committee on cotton and cottonseed research and marketing. This compares with the \$4.4 million that is now being spent annually.

Two reasons were given for the greatly increased proposed figures: (1) current research budgets are far from adequate, and (2) future research findings will undoubtedly come slower and harder and at greater cost.

• Fertilizer Is Answer

PROPER use of fertilizer is the key to solving the short-term problem of farm surpluses as well as the long-term problem of feeding an increasing population, Dr. Russell Coleman, Washington, president of The National Fertilizer Association, told the Agricultural Ammonia Institute meeting Dec. 7 in New Orleans.

To adjust production to demand without reducing net farm income, he said,



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■ Brief . . . and to the Point

R. G. BRESSLER, JR., of USDA, points out the importance of agricultural processing industries in a chapter in the 1954 Yearbook of Agriculture. He says:

"Firms processing farm products constitute between one-third and one-fourth of all manufacturing business. Of 95,000 firms engaged principally in processing farm products, about 40,000 manufacture foods and beverages, 40,000 are apparel and finished textile concerns and 15,000 textile mills and makers of leather products."

farmers must decrease unit costs of production. This will give as much or more profit from smaller acreages — as well as smaller total output — he said.

Unused acres could be reconditioned and saved for future generations, Coleman told the group.

• Idea for Husbands

AN IDEA that may or may not work for other husbands was tried by a Californian who hypnotized his wife in her sleep in an effort to make her more attentive to him. Before trying this method, other husbands should consider the fact that the Californian's wife sued for divorce.

• Tourists Seek Culture

BULLFIGHTS and nightclubs are not the main attraction for tourists in Mexico, says the government of that country. Tourists spend only 9 percent of their dollars for these attractions, as compared with 26 percent for gifts to lug home, 40 percent for food and lodging and 17 percent for travel fares. Mexican officials say that 40 percent of the U.S. travelers go abroad in search of culture — which does not include bullfights.

• Plants Cause Sunburn

PLANTS may cause animals to be susceptible to sunburn, University of Illinois veterinarians say. They blame alsike clover and certain other legumes, buckwheat and some other plants for causing animals to lose their hair and become sunburned.

North Carolina Will Have Cotton Meeting Jan. 11

Three subcommittees have met to make plans for the Jan. 11 meeting of the North Carolina State Cotton Committee, at which state and district awards will be made in the Every Farmer Cotton Contest. Plans also have been made for a 4-H Cotton School on Jan. 11-12 at North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

Henry Lee Gibson of Scotland County was named state champion in the 1954 4-H cotton production contest with 1,230 pounds of lint per acre. As a reward, he attended the National 4-H meeting in Chicago.

Exchange Sets Holidays

Trading will be suspended on the New York Cotton Exchange at 12:30 p.m. Friday, Dec. 24, and 12:30 p.m. Friday, Dec. 31, in observance of the holidays. The Exchange board of managers also voted Christmas bonus payments to all employees.

Group Elects Lipscomb

Ed Lipscomb, Memphis, public relations director of the National Cotton Council, has been named president of the Agricultural Relations Council for the ensuing year. In addition to heading this organization of agricultural public relations men.

World Cottonseed Crop Set At 16.9 Million Tons

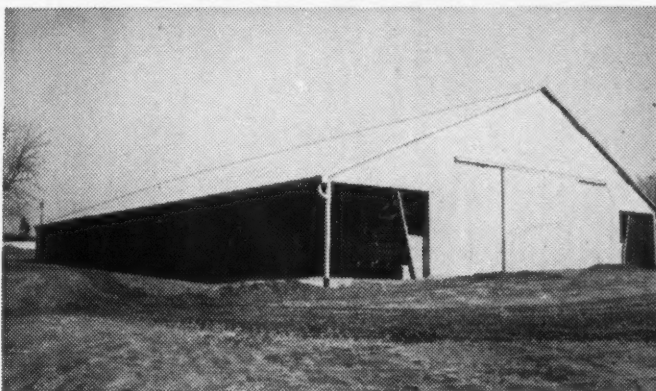
World production of cottonseed during 1954-55 is now forecast at 16.9 million tons, USDA reports. This is a five percent drop from the 1953-54 estimate and about the same as the 1952-53 crop.

The drop in U.S. production accounts for much of the over-all decline, and China's production is probably down, too, USDA says.

■ J. B. SNELL, Minden, La., president of National Cottonseed Products Association, conferred with the Association staff in Memphis on Dec. 13 about NCPA activities, including plans for the 1955 convention.

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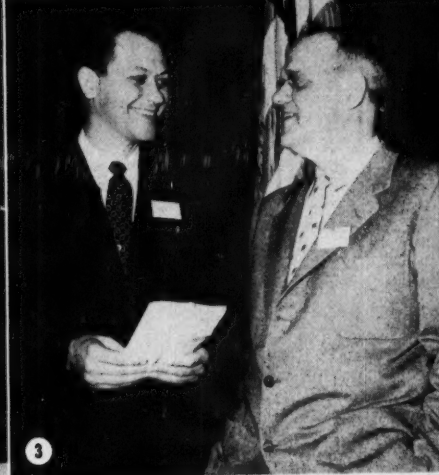
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New Insecticide Reported At Houston Meeting

Two new organic phosphorus insecticides in the experimental stages at Texas Experiment Station show promise of controlling several cotton pests, USDA has reported.

The chemicals, either one or both, have proved fatal to the boll weevil, pink bollworm, cotton aphid, spider mite, cotton leafworm, flower thrip, and cotton fleahopper.

The two organic insecticides are "very promising" but "not yet ready for use by the cotton grower," according to E. E. Ivy, A. L. Scales, J. R. Brazzel and D. F. Martin, who reported on progress at the Entomological Society of America meeting in Houston Dec. 8.

Ivy and Scales are with USDA's Agricultural Research Service, and Brazzel and Martin are with the Texas Experiment Station.

Extensive field testing of both of the new materials is planned for 1955.

Chemically, the materials are a benzotriazine derivative and a dithiophosphoric acid ethyl ester and a benzotriazine derivative of a dithiophosphoric acid methyl ester. The first is designated No. 16259 and the second is No. 17147.

FFA Cotton Contest Praised

The Future Farmers of America cotton contest started in 1954 has helped to encourage teaching of cotton production efficiency, according to a three-man vocational agriculture cotton education committee which met recently in Memphis with National Cotton Council representatives.

The group recommended that the American Potash Institute be asked to continue sponsoring the contest.

New Product

LINK-BELT CO. ANNOUNCES CAR SPOTTING DEVICE

One man can easily spot six loaded railroad cars at one time, or handle scores of tasks involving horizontal haulage (in either direction or around corners) with the aid of a Link-Belt car



spotter, the manufacturers say. The spotters consist of a vertical capstan, helical and worm gear drive, heavy housing, and integral motor.

Larger loads can be handled by car pullers, with horizontal drums and up to 30 h.p. motors. Engineering information, instructions for calculating rope pulls and typical layouts for both car spotters and car pullers are available in Book 2092, published by Link-Belt Co., 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Production of Cottonseed 1954, 1953 and 1943-52

USDA's Crop Reporting Board has released the following figures on U.S. cottonseed production for 1954, 1953, and the 1943-52 average.

State	Average 1943-52	1953	1954 ¹
Thousand Tons			
North Carolina	208	185	151
South Carolina	287	287	212
Georgia	285	307	251
Tennessee	213	279	221
Alabama	354	377	290
Mississippi	672	876	641
Missouri	146	190	195
Arkansas	542	620	554
Louisiana	236	332	229
Oklahoma	159	175	119
Texas	1,334	1,797	1,624
New Mexico	79	137	126
Arizona	161	442	351
California	358	721	582
Other States ²	19	23	22
United States	5,054	6,748	5,568

¹ 1954 figures based on 1949-53 average ratio of lint to cottonseed.

² Sums rounded to thousands for inclusion in United States total.

Tennessee Plans Pink Bollworm Inspection

Tennessee will establish a pink bollworm inspection station at the river crossing at Memphis next season, Commissioner of Agriculture Buford Ellington has announced. Establishment of this station follows the use of such measures at other points of entry and Mississippi River crossings in Louisiana and Mississippi, and along highways in Arkansas.

Mill Aids 4-H Members

Members of a 4-H Club grew a plot of soybeans this season on the grounds of Swift and Co. oil mill at Frankfort, Ind.

Insect Meeting Flashbacks

CG&OMPRESS Photos.

On the opposite page are scenes taken at the 1954 Beltwide Insect Control Conference held in Dallas Dec. 2-3.

■ 1—L. to r.: Dr. F. C. Bishopp, coordinator, Pink Bollworm Research Center, Brownsville, Texas, a speaker at the afternoon session Dec. 2; K. P. Ewing, Beltsville, Md., in charge, Cotton Insects Section, USDA, who addressed the conferees on the morning of Dec. 2; Dr. E. F. Knipling, chief, Entomology Research Branch, USDA, Beltsville, who also spoke on the morning of Dec. 2; and Prof. R. W. Harned, formerly head of the Cotton Insect Control Section, USDA, now retired.

■ 2—Eugene Butler, Dallas, left, editor of Progressive Farmer and general conference chairman; and F. H. Jeter, division of information, North Carolina State College, a speaker at the afternoon session Dec. 2.

■ 3—L. to r.: J. D. Fleming, secretary-treasurer, Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, Oklahoma City; and Dr. R. D. Lewis, director, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Both were speakers at the morning session Dec. 2.

■ 4—L. to r.: K. P. Ewing; C. B. Spencer, agricultural director, Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Dallas, who presided at the opening session Dec. 2; and Doctor Knipling.

■ 5—L. to r.: A. G. Bennett, entomologist, Mississippi Extension Service; Kelvin Dorward, head, Economic Insect Survey Section, USDA; C. R. Jordan, entomologist, Georgia Extension Service; J. T. Conner, Jr., entomologist, Taylor Chemical Co., Aberdeen, N.C.; F. M. Fuller, entomologist, Texas Extension Service; J. N. Roney, entomologist, Arizona Extension Service; E. L. Hardy, U.S. Weather Bureau, Fort Worth. Conner presided at the final session Dec. 3, Hardy was a speaker at the final session, and Dorward was leader of a cotton insect survey panel at that session. Bennett, Fuller, Jordan and Roney were members of the panel.

■ 6—W. W. Allen, Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., and president of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, addressed the conference at the morning session Dec. 3.

■ 7—L. to r.: C. B. Ray, executive manager of the Rio Grande Valley Farm Bureau, Mercedes, Texas, who presided at the morning session Dec. 3; R. J. Both, Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., and member

of the legislative committee of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, a speaker at the morning session Dec. 3.

■ 8—Grady Stiles, farm editor, Corpus Christi (Texas) Caller and Times; G. G. Gibson, director of the Texas Extension Service, who presided at the afternoon session Dec. 2; J. R. Holmes, farm service director of Radio and TV Station KATV, Little Rock; and J. N. Roney. Stiles, Holmes and Roney were members of a panel that discussed the role of press, radio and television in cotton insect control.

■ 9—Members of a panel that discussed cotton insect control at the county and farm level on Dec. 3. L. to r.: M. W. Wilson, Arkansas county agent; R. L. Huckabee, Texas county agent; W. A. Ruffin, Alabama Extension entomologist, who was panel leader; W. L. Roark, Louisiana county agent; and B. W. Frierson, assistant general manager in charge of agriculture, Texas Prison System.

■ 10—Among the National Cotton Council staff members who attended the conference were L. to r., Claude L. Welch, director of the Division of Production and Marketing; and Dr. H. G. Johnston and Ritchie Smith, also of the Production and Marketing Division.

Classified Advertising

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FOR SALE—Anderson twin motor Super Duo 26" cooker expellers, complete with heat exchanger, motors, and electrical starting equipment. A-1 condition.—Write Box 839, c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

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FOR SALE—5-80 Continental lint flue, good condition, rectangular connections to stands. Write Pecos Valley Cotton Oil Company, Loving, N.M.

FOR SALE: To be moved—4-70 Murray gin; 4-70 Mitchell extractor feeders; one Murray 6-cylinder airline cleaner; one Murray incline 6-cylinder cleaner with late model press and condenser, all electric power. Gin in good condition and has run every year.—Artesia Alfalfa Grower's Association, Artesia, N.M.

FOR SALE: Four Cen-Tennial air blast gins, standard Mitchell feeders, conveyor distributor, lint flue, two-section Mitchell cleaner, and two nine inch screw elevators. If interested, contact Box 457, Bamberg, S.C.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental gins, electric power \$27,000, \$10,000 cash. 4-80 Continental gins, electric, irrigated \$40,000, \$20,000 cash. 4-80 Murray gins, electric, irrigated \$80,000, \$25,000 cash. Will trade 27,000 acre ranch for one or more gins.—W. T. Raybon, Box 41, Lubbock, Texas. Phone 2-7802 or 2-1605.

FOR SALE: One Murray up packing steel press, 48 model. Two 72" separators, Murray and Continental. Steel bur machines, steel cleaners, Mitchell machines, gin stands, most any make, 5-80 L.E.F. feeders, new tower driers, seed sterilizers, seed scales. We have the machinery to make your gin modern.—Spencer & Sons Cotton Gin Service, Highway 81 North, Georgetown, Texas.

GINNERS—We wish to take this opportunity to extend to you our sincere thanks and appreciation for your patronage and cooperation which has surpassed all expectations this year. Please accept our true wish that you will be blessed with a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephone: Day 2-8141, Night: 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

I GRACIOUSLY wish all my ginner friends and clients a very Merry Christmas and a Happy, Prosperous New Year. Sincerely—M. M. Phillips, Box 1288, telephone 8-8555 day or night, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 14' Hardwicke-Etter steel bur machine. One 9-cylinder and one 5-cylinder Hardwicke-Etter 50" steel cleaners. One 3-way Hardwicke-Etter steel by-pass. Four all-steel Continental Model C steel V-belt drive brush gins. One Continental 50" separator. One 5-60 Mitchell conveyor distributor, 81" centers. One 12 and one 16 Lummus Thermo cleaner. One 66" Continental 4X feeder. One 66" flat belt Super Mitchell. 5-80 saw Hardwicke-Etter V-drive extractor feeders with 4-cylinder after cleaners. One MM twin 210 h.p. butane or natural gas engine. Order your electric cotton bale sampler early—now 90 days behind in shipments.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 496, Abilene, Texas or phone 4-9626 or 4-7847.

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FOR SALE—One 14' Murray bur machine with all supports and conveying equipment. Bought new this past summer.—Sam Clements & Co., Greenwood, Miss. Telephone 2010.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw Lummus gin stands with lint flues, extractors, and feeders. One 50" Lummus condenser. Two 20 foot steel rotor lifts. One 18" bucket elevator. One 50" steel dropper. One Cameron automatic tramper. One hydraulic pump. One seed scales. Shafting and pulleys. One 75 h.p. Westinghouse electric motor. Direct drive to two 40" fans. 2200 volts, 1750 r.p.m. All in good condition.—Write T. J. Kmiec, Chapel Hill, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-90 Murray saw type lint cleaners, 5-90 lint flue and condenser, 1950 model, like new. Ginned approximately 4,000 bales.—Lyford Co-op Gin Association, P. O. Box 67, phone: 2151, Lyford, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Four 80-saw Murray late model gin stands, with 6" mote conveyor, glass fronts and quick roll dumps. With or without factory installed lint bars.—Farmers Gin Co., Albertville, Ala.

WANTED—Good used 100 h.p. 6 cylinder natural gas power unit. 50' to 400' of 12" to 16" wide belting rubber. One used clutch for pulley mounting for 1-15/16" shaft. Solid shaft thru clutch, ball bearing.—Write Gus Balzer, Schulenburg, Texas.

WILL BUY—Half interest in going cotton gin in irrigated section. Young man, have been in gin business with father all my life. Cotton conditions in my home section not favorable. Address Box "CW" c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Three or four late model Continental gin stands, distributor, impact cleaner, 4X extractors, steel down packing press, any make. State price and condition.—Box "KA", c/o Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 444, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Pellet cooler; Bauer disc huller and 403 separator; Carver bar huller and separator; Sutton-Steele Model BX 200 separator; Syntrol Model F-22 feeders; swivel loader. 100 feet 12" screw conveyor in steel box. 36' 16" XX screw, bucket elevators. 40" or 48" centrifugal fan. Send specifications and price to: N. Hunt Moore, Consulting Engineer, 2065 Union Avenue, Memphis 4, Tenn.

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POSITION WANTED—As oil mill superintendent or cotton gin operator. Day or night. Good references. Last employer closed his mill. Write or call W. W. Dewvall, Phone 398-R, Caldwell, Texas.

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FOR SALE—One #340 Letz feed cutter in good shape, cheap.—Write Gus Balzer, Schulenburg, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 150 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse full diesel cold start engine, with full equipment, clutch, outboard bearing, air and water pumps, fuel tanks and storage tanks. Also, one 120 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse full diesel cold start engine with outboard bearings, clutch, pumps. Fully equipped with cooling tanks and oil storage tanks. These engines bought new 5 years ago and have had best of care. They run like new engines. Price: \$3,000 for 150 h.p. engine; \$2,500 for 120 h.p. engine. Will sell both together for \$5,000. Address: E. C. Morton, Keefeton, Okla.

FOR SALE—International diesel engine, 180 h.p. Perfect condition. Bargain price.—Arnold Manofsky, Box 630, Phone 2422, Bay City, Texas.

FOR SALE—D-13000 Caterpillar engine, excellent condition. Call or write H. C. Parker, Prescott, Ark.

■ **J. Z. ROWE** has resigned as New Mexico Extension economist to become agricultural economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

Top Cotton Growers

(Continued from Page 12)

this division, 1,576 pounds of lint per acre. He irrigated his contest plot seven times.

C. E. Rhett of Lyon, Coahoma County, is another winner of \$500, having 1,539 pounds of lint per acre. He did not irrigate, but planted his cotton in loam soil in a bottom where corn had been growing for several years. This made maximum use of the one good rain that he received.

The third winner of \$500 for the highest yield in his district is Ernest Norwood Reynolds of Liberty, Amite County, with 1,254 pounds of lint per acre.

District awards of \$150, \$125, \$100, \$75 and \$50 are made in each of the three contest districts.

All yield figures for the five-acre demonstration are based on calculations of the State Five-Acre Cotton Committee, secretary of which is T. M. Waller, cotton specialist of the Mississippi Extension Service.

From our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 13)

year, unless present rulings are changed.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said earlier this month that price supports of 90 percent of parity are the prospect for cotton. A final determination of the minimum price support level will be made after Jan. 1, USDA says.

• **New Program Scuttled** — Benson & Co. decision, as this issue went to press, to kick out remaining provisions of the "new" controls program that had been planned for '55 will be a boon to many Southern growers. Particularly helpful will be elimination of cross-compliance.

This provision would have prevented growers from obtaining price support for any crop unless they stayed within allotments on all crops. Another controls gimmick tossed out the window was the rule that would have limited vegetables grown on diverted acres to plantings in the "base" years of 1952-53.

USDA relaxation of controls was attributed by officials to "changing conditions." Farm leaders, however, can see little change in the outlook since a few months back — suspect that the Department has only recently discovered its controls program would have created more problems than it would solve, and arouse considerable farm resentment to boot.

Cotton men at USDA are reminding growers that counties have an acreage "reserve" that can be used to prevent inequities in 1955 farm allotments. Shift to use of the historical base in most counties could leave some growers out on the limb — with fewer acres than they would have had under the old cropland basis of calculation. Growers who do something about it, however, stand a good chance for adjustment out of the reserve, according to USDA.

• **Khaphra Quarantine Likely** — A federal quarantine against the dangerous Khaphra beetle is a foregone conclusion here. USDA officials last week received testimony from a Dec. 1 hearing in Denver, and are "reviewing" same before reaching a final decision. But it is clear what that decision will be.

The quarantine is expected to take effect about Feb. 1. USDA is aiming

for publication of the quarantine regulations in the Federal Register about Jan. 1 — after which there would be a 30-day waiting period before they took effect. During the interval objections or exceptions could be voiced by interested parties.

(Editor's Note: At press time, word was received from the Texas and New Mexico state departments of agriculture that state quarantines have been imposed on the Khaphra beetle. Similar in most respects to each other and the previous actions taken by other western states, the quarantines apply to California and Arizona and require certification that a large number of grains, seeds and their products, bags and bagging are free from the beetle. For a picture of the Khaphra beetle and more information about it, see Page 33 of this issue.)

Pink Bollworm's Exact Food Needs Isolated

Progress in the fight against pink bollworms has been reported at Texas A. & M. College, where Dr. Erma Van der Zant has succeeded in raising pink bollworms under laboratory conditions using sterile food.

While the pink bollworm has been raised in laboratories before, it was done with at least some raw plant food added to the diet.

Doctor Van der Zant's discovery means that researchers now know exactly what the insect needs to grow and reproduce. The next step in the fight, she points out, is searching for an insecticide aimed specifically at its dietary process.

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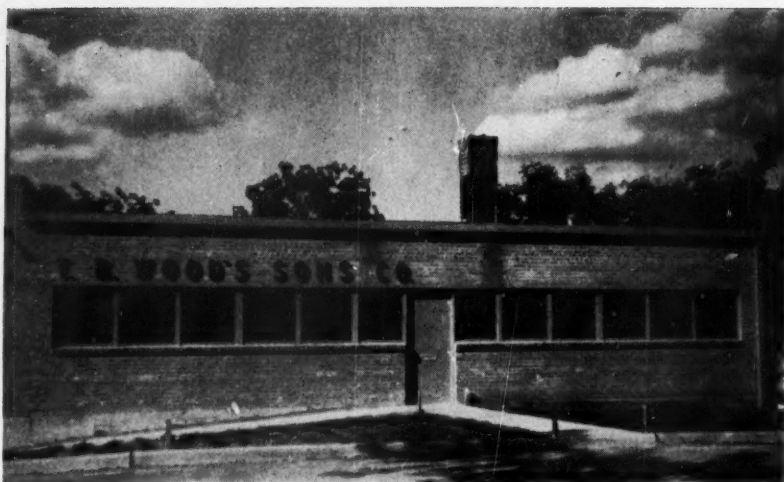
Big Harvest, Good Grades Reported at Lubbock

About 1.2 million bales of cotton had been classed at the Lubbock Classing Office early in December and officials reported that grade was the best ever for the office's 16-year history.

Classings were running a little ahead of 1952, when over 1.4 million bales were finally harvested in the 23-county South Plains area. In 1953 slightly less than 1.4 million bales were classed.

Trade members in the Lubbock area expressed the belief that the 1954 harvest will exceed the 1952 crop by about 100,000 bales, but that it will fall short of the record 1.6 million bales produced in 1949.

Don Jones, superintendent of the Lubbock Experiment Station, reports that good grades can be attributed to several factors including absence of angular leaf spot and the lateness of frost.



Mrs. E. S. Ready, Widow Of Crusher, Is Dead

Mrs. Edward S. Ready, the widow of Colonel Edward S. Ready, died on Dec. 8 at Helena, Ark. Funeral services were held in Helena on Dec. 9. Prior to his death in 1924 Colonel Ready was president of the New South Oil Co. of Helena and held many positions of leadership in the cotton oil industry, including serving as president of Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, predecessor of National Cottonseed Products Association.

Wood's Expands Southwest Facilities

T. B. WOODS'S Sons Co., 1117 West Commerce Street, Dallas, has just added more warehousing space and a modern, functional, air-conditioned office building to adequately supply and service their customers in the Southwest. Robert G. Cahill, Wood's Southwest district manager, heads up a staff of six men,

two of whom are salesmen. A complete line of mechanical power transmission equipment is carried in stock for reasonably quick delivery, including such items as mud pump sheaves, complete V-drives, "sure-grip" sheaves, pulleys, babbitted and bronze pillow blocks, anti-friction bearings, and V-belts.

■ Louisiana Commissioner of Agriculture DAVE L. PEARCE was crowned King Cotton I at festivities at Ville Platte this fall.

Moloney Discusses Oil Situation at Meeting

"Domestic production of edible fats and oils is more than sufficient to meet present demand," John F. Moloney of the National Cottonseed Products Association advised a conference on Utilization of Land Resources in Memphis on Dec. 10. The conference, sponsored by the Memphis Chamber of Commerce agriculture committee and attended by representatives of some fifty chambers in the Midsouth area, discussed the problem of profitably using acreage "diverted" from cotton, corn, wheat and rice.

Much of the land that will be taken out of controlled acreage crops in the Midsouth in 1955 is adaptable to soybeans, Moloney pointed out. While yields in recent years have been disappointing, soybean acreage will almost certainly increase next year, he said.

Sounding a note of caution, however, Moloney suggested that "... increased soybean production that results in either beans or an equivalent quantity of cottonseed products going into the price support program does not promise any long range solution to the problem of diverted acres. If increased soybean production is to be profitably marketed, it would seem to require an expanded export market for beans or at least for the larger supplies of oil that would be available."

Garner Named Assistant Entomologist in Texas

C. F. Garner, formerly associate county agricultural agent (entomology) in Districts 4 and 5 of the Texas Extension Service, has been named assistant entomologist on the headquarters staff at College Station. Garner succeeds F. M. Fuller, Jr., who was named Extension entomologist to replace Neal Randolph. Garner's appointment was effective Dec. 1.

December 1 Cotton Report

A 1954 cotton crop of 13,569,000 bales is estimated by the Crop Reporting Board based on information as of Dec. 1. This is 363,000 bales, or 2.7 percent, above the Nov. 1 forecast and compares with the 1953 crop of 16,465,000 bales and the 10-year average of 12,448,000 bales. The average lint yield per acre of 339 pounds for the U.S. is the highest of record, 15 pounds above the previous record high yield of 1953, and compares with the 10-year average of 272.1 pounds. Yields are less than average in the Carolinas, considerably above average in Central States, and sharply above average in irrigated areas of Texas and the West.

State	Acreage harvested			Lint yield per harvested acre			Production ¹ 500-lb. gross wt. bales		
	Average 1943- 52	1953	1954 est. Dec. 1	Average 1943- 52	1953	1954 est. Dec. 1	Average 1943- 52	1953	1954 est. Dec. 1
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bales		
N.C.	708	775	545	340	278	316	506	449	360
S.C.	1,064	1,175	830	312	281	288	693	690	500
Georgia ..	1,342	1,375	1,025	252	262	285	765	752	610
Tennessee ..	732	950	640	357	354	408	544	702	545
Alabama	1,532	1,620	1,170	286	285	297	907	963	725
Mississippi ..	2,371	2,490	1,950	336	410	387	1,664	2,129	1,575
Missouri	447	555	450	368	386	478	343	449	450
Arkansas	1,941	2,070	1,700	332	358	381	1,343	1,548	1,355
Louisiana	843	950	685	327	407	400	585	806	570
Oklahoma	1,203	1,020	920	152	205	154	385	437	295
Texas	8,384	8,900	7,700	182	238	244	3,239	4,317	3,920
N.M.	190	315	202	498	497	735	195	327	310
Arizona	306	690	420	555	743	968	887	1,070	850
California	680	1,340	883	624	632	786	905	1,768	1,450
Other States ² ..	78	116	67	288	242	382	47	58	54
U. S.	21,823	24,341	19,187	272.1	324.2	339	12,448	16,465	13,569
Other States									
Virginia	24.8	30.0	17.0	360	291	325	18.9	18.0	11.5
Florida	37.4	71.0	36.2	208	182	336	16.4	27.0	25.3
Illinois	3.5	5.3	2.8	238	357	445	1.8	1.7	2.6
Kentucky	12.2	10.1	9.6	369	480	622	9.5	10.1	12.5
Nevada4	2.3	1.8	466	325	478	.4	1.6	1.8
Amer.-Egypt. ³									
Texas	13.7	30.0	10.5	372	329	456	9.2	20.6	10.0
N.M.	7.4	20.1	6.5	344	289	442	4.9	12.1	6.0
Arizona	23.4	41.5	16.0	322	375	598	14.9	32.5	20.0
California3	.5	.2	224	246	360	.2	.3	.2
Total									
A.-E.	44.8	92.1	33.2	344	340	521	29.2	65.5	36.2

¹ Production ginned and to be ginned. A 500-lb. bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint. ² Sums of acreage and production for "Other States" rounded to thousands for inclusion in U.S. totals. Estimates for these states, except Kansas where cotton production is insignificant, are shown separately. ³ Included in state and U.S. totals.

• Lacy-Logan Luncheon Honors New Yorker

LACY-LOGAN CO. of Dallas honored Jerome Lewine of New York City at a luncheon in the Texas Room of the Baker Hotel on Dec. 3.

Lewine is the senior partner of H. Hentz and Co. of New York, and is a long time friend of D. A. Lacy, Sr., of Lacy-Logan Co.

Attending the luncheon were many friends and associates in the cotton and allied businesses. Lewine was presented with a certificate according him honorary citizenship of Dallas. Jerome Crossman, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, made the presentation.

Production of Margarine Maintains High Level

Margarine production in October kept up a record pace, setting a new mark of 1,113,276,000 pounds for the 10-month period ending Oct. 31, according to S. F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

Output in the comparable period of 1953, a record margarine year, was 1,077,093,000 pounds. October production this year totaled 117,979,000 pounds.

Margarine per capita consumption is expected to average eight pounds per person for 1954, an increase of one-tenth of a pound over 1953, according to USDA. The consumption figure for butter is reported at nine pounds per person. Production of margarine in 1954 is now forecast by USDA at 1,325,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,292,000,000 pounds for 1953.

It is estimated that margarine will use 635,000,000 pounds of refined soybean oil and 390,000,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil in 1954.

New Book

SCREW PRESSING DISCUSSED IN TEXAS BULLETIN

Screw Pressing of Cottonseed is the title of Bulletin 136 published by Texas Engineering Experiment Station, College Station. A. Cecil Wamble, research engineer, and William B. Harris, associate research engineer, are authors of the 75-page publication.

"Research in the laboratory and mill has revealed ways of bringing the popular and seemingly effective screw press to still more profitable operation in the cottonseed processing industry," says the foreword to the publication. "It is hoped that the industry will avail itself of this information which represents a most extensive contribution to oil mill technology."

• **General Recommendations** — The authors summarize some general recommendations for each mill operator to consider in the light of his own experience and situation, although they recognize that each screw press mill is operating with different equipment, different seed, different methods and different personnel.

To increase press capacity, they recommend:

1. Meats should be prepared properly. This means that the meats should be

rolled to approximately .010 of an inch; they should be cooked for 15 to 30 minutes in the presence of 12 to 15 percent moisture at temperatures ranging from 190° to 220° F.; and they should be dried to approximately 3 percent moisture content before entering the press. This 3 percent moisture will vary slightly, depending on the oil and hull content of the meats.

2. Process for as high a protein cake as possible.

3. Produce thicker press cake.

4. Increase the screw speed if other facilities are adequate; that is, if enough meats can be properly prepared, as listed previously under No. 1, and if sufficient power is available for the press.

To increase the oil yield, they recommend:

1. Apply at least 30 kilowatt hours per ton of cottonseed processed.

2. Prepare the meats as previously recommended.

3. Keep the screw press, especially the main screw and cage, in good mechanical condition.

To improve oil quality, the bulletin recommends:

1. Roll to a flake thickness of .010 of an inch.

2. Manage oil and foots carefully; minimize the time and temperature of contact between oil and foots.

3. Increase the throughput.

4. Keep gear lubricants from mixing with oil.

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• Texas Ginners Will Save on Insurance

SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS in insurance costs for Texas ginners will result from a new ruling which becomes effective on Jan. 1, 1955, Horace R. Belew, Western Cottonoil Co., Abilene, points out.

Belew estimates that the ruling will save Texas ginners who own gins in the classifications listed 16½ percent of their premiums for fire insurance when writing a three-year policy and 20 percent of their premiums when writing a five-year policy. Belew gives the following history of the ruling:

When the Texas General Basis Schedules were published in 1922, a number of classifications of insurance coverage were refused the privilege of three- and five-year term policies. Gins were among the industries included and were never removed from this discrimination.

On March 18, 1952, Western Cottonoil Co. insurance department filed with Texas Board of Insurance Commissioners a request that gins be removed from the restriction and that stock companies be permitted the standard privilege of three-year term policies for two and one-half annual premiums and five-year term policies for four annual premiums.

Amendment No. 148 to Texas General Basis Schedules, effective Jan. 1, 1955, grants these term privileges to cotton gin buildings in the following classifications:

1. "B" Class, HTB, or hollow masonry building, with metal roof and roof supports.

2. All-steel building with metal roof on steel frame or steel supports and non-combustible floors.

The ruling also says, "Machinery in cotton gins, except when in eligible buildings, still restricted, 'which means that all machinery in buildings of these classifications one and two listed previously can have term privileges."

European Cotton Picture Analyzed by Read Dunn

Sales promotion and research programs in Western Europe offer the best hope for expanding consumption of U.S. cotton abroad, Read P. Dunn, Washington, foreign trade director of the National Cotton Council, told a meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in New York.

European textile leaders now believe that greater reliance must be placed upon expanded domestic markets as an outlet for their production, and they recognize that research and promotion are the keys to success, Dunn said.

W. M. Biglane, Ginner, Dies in Mississippi

W. M. Biglane, Collins, Miss., "the world's oldest active cotton ginner," who for 76 years was associated with the ginning industry, died recently. He was 88 years old.

Survivors include his wife; two daughters, Mrs. Fred Lowery of Collins and Mrs. Oree Stringer of Jackson; a son, O. J. Biglane of Magee and Collins; a brother, Martin Biglane of Seminary; four sisters, Mrs. Anna Cauthen and Mrs. Ella Blackman, both of East St. Louis, Mrs. Martha Carr of Ora and Mrs. Katie Polk of Jackson, Tenn.

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FORT WORTH

• Lower Textile Duty Labeled Disaster

A "CATASTROPHE" in the form of widespread unemployment for the textile states of the Southeast and for Texas is predicted by American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute if import duties are reduced on Japanese textiles as proposed by the U.S. State Department.

The Institute says that the U.S. textile industry has been depressed for two years and that "profit margins are as low as they have ever been." This condition exists "in spite of general business running at a fairly high and reasonably satisfactory rate of profit."

In a letter addressed to Georgia Senator Walter F. George, the ACMI also said, "In this country we cannot compete with the low wages prevailing in Japan, and particularly in view of their most modern machinery On top of that, to make the Japanese gifts of cotton, in addition to most generous loan terms places the Japanese textile industry in such position that even under present tariff barriers the imports are mounting at a most alarming rate."

Malcolm E. Campbell, dean of North Carolina State College, Raleigh, speaking before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York recently, said that low Japanese wages and advanced technology are a threat, but the solution to this problem does not lie alone in higher tariffs. It will depend on the development of more productive machinery and introduction of techniques of automation in U.S. mills.

The Japanese are so efficient, he said, that they operate at a ratio of one spinner to 3,200 spindles, as compared with 2,400 in the U.S. and 300-400 in India and Pakistan.

Campbell has visited textile installations in Asia twice during the past two years. He served as consultant to the Pakistan Cotton Committee in 1953 and in 1954 was leader of a five-man team sponsored by the National Cotton Council and USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service.

Soybean Exports Rise; Oil Sales Drop in 1953-54

Exports of soybeans from the U.S. in 1953-54 totaled 39.5 million bushels, about one-fourth more than the previous record set in the 1952-53 crop year, USDA reports. Oil exports of 72 million pounds, on the other hand, were down roughly one-fourth from the 1952-53 total and were the lowest since 1944-45.

Japan, the major market for soybeans for the last two years, took larger quantities, as did Western Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and other countries.

Peanut Council Planning Washington Convention

The National Peanut Council will hold its fifteenth annual meeting at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, April 3-6, 1955, according to an announcement by William F. Seals, Washington, president.

Plans were also announced for National Peanut Week which is to be held March 6-12.

Officers of the National Peanut Council, in addition to President Seals, are Earl L. Speer, Albany, Ga., chairman

of the board; T. Earle Bourne, Washington, treasurer; and the following vice-presidents — B. M. Birdsong, Suffolk, Va.; George F. Hartnett, Chicago; C. E. Johnson, Chicago; Roy E. Parrish, Moultrie, Ga.

Meat Output at New High

Meat production during the week ended Dec. 4 was the highest in nearly nine years, American Meat Institute reports. Due largely to pork increases, the 450 million pounds of all meat processed was 29 percent more than a week earlier and 6 percent above the same week of 1953. It was only 100,000 pounds below the weekly record set on Jan. 15, 1946.



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Brandis To Join ACMI

R. Buford Brandis will join the staff of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute in January, according to an announcement by Robert Jackson, executive vice-president. Brandis is a research economist and secretary of the business statistics committee of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Arizona 4-H Leader Named

Graham P. Wright has been named state leader of 4-H Club work in Arizona, according to an announcement by Charles U. Pickrell, Extension Service director.

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A Non-Profit Organization

Membership Drive Started

■ **OIL MILL Machinery Manufacturers and Supply Association** seeks unanimous support from firms serving the cotton oil industry.

THE OIL MILL Machinery Manufacturers and Supply Association, a non-profit organization, has started a membership drive for 1955 and extended an invitation to all manufacturers and suppliers serving cotton oil mills to join the group.

Principal purpose of the Association is to assist oil mill superintendents of the Cotton Belt in every way possible. The major aim of the group is to see that the annual convention of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association is a success, especially from an entertainment standpoint. The group is in charge of, and pays all expenses of, the entertainment features of this convention, which will be held in 1955 at Lubbock, June 13-16. Manufacturers and suppliers who are members of the Association provide the money to pay these costs.

The unanimous support of manufacturers and suppliers of the cotton oil industry is needed by the Association and all firms that are not members for 1955 are urged to send in their membership now. Current officers of the Association are Boyce Temple, Fort Worth

Steel and Machinery Co., P. O. Box 1038, Fort Worth, president; Kenneth Whitlock, welding contractor, P. O. Box 4021, Corpus Christi, vice-president; and H. B. Adams, General Power Equipment Co., 4515 Prentice St., Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

Members of the Association for 1954 are:

V. D. Anderson Co., Cleveland. Alamo Iron Works, San Antonio; H. C. Barrington Welding Works, Torrance, Calif.; Bauer Brothers Co., Springfield, Ohio; Briggs Weaver Machinery Co., Dallas; R. C. Brown Co., Dallas; R. J. Brown Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Butters Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga.; C. R. Campbell Co., Dallas; Carver Cotton Gin Co., Dallas, and East Bridgewater, Mass.; Continental Gin Co., Dallas; The Cottin Gin and Oil Mill Press, Dallas.

Dodge Manufacturing Corp., Mishawaka, Ind.; Duecker Brothers Belting and Supply, Dallas; Electric Service Co., San Angelo, Texas; The Falk Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.; Carter Foster, Jr., Temple, Texas; French Oil Mill Machinery Co., Piqua, Ohio; Fort Worth Steel and Machinery Co., Fort Worth; Graton

Knight Co., Dallas; Helm Manufacturing Co., Fort Worth; Houston Belting & Supply Corp., Houston; Industrial Machinery Co., Fort Worth; Keystone Lubricating Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Lukenweld Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa.; V. A. Lessor and Co., Fort Worth; Link-Belt Co., Dallas and Chicago.

Magnolia Petroleum Co., Dallas; Mosher Steel Co., Dallas; The Murray Co. of Texas, Inc., Dallas; Muskogee Iron Works, Muskogee, Okla.; M. B. McKee Co., Lubbock; National Blow Pipe & Mfg. Co., Ltd., New Orleans; Oil Mill Gazetteer, Wharton, Texas; Oriental Gasket & Packing Co., Dallas; San Antonio Machine & Supply Co., San Antonio; Screw Conveyor Corporation, Hammond, Ind.; Sheppard Plate & Machine Works, Atlanta; D. E. Shipp Belting Co., Waco; Southwestern Supply & Machine Works, Oklahoma City; Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Dallas; Sumner Co., Columbia, S.C.; Sutorbilt Corp., Los Angeles.

The Texas Co., Dallas, and New York; Texas Electric Service Co., Fort Worth; Texas Power and Light Co., Dallas; U. S. Electrical Motors, Inc., Dallas; Wallace Sales and Engineering Co., Wichita Falls; Well Machinery and Supply Co., Fort Worth; Welso Co., Fort Worth; Kenneth Whitlock, welding contractor, Corpus Christi; Wichita Industrial Mfg. Co., Fort Worth; and T. B. Woods Sons Co., Dallas, and Chambersburg, Pa.

■ **W. T. ETHERIDGE**, formerly assistant, is now superintendent of Swift & Co. oil mill at Greenwood, S.C., succeeding S. L. McCLESKEY, retired.

How Kemgas Statifier Cuts Costs And Boosts Gin Production

Uniform Penetration with MOYST Agent

Experienced ginners everywhere know the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gins. Losses from broken ties are practically eliminated and press repairs are at a minimum. Adding controlled moisture is no longer a problem. The Kemgas Statifier sprays an automatically controlled mist of "wet water" . . . 8 pounds or less to the 500-pound bale. The instant the batt of cotton comes from the condenser it tilts a metal control flap mounted across the lint slide closing a mercury switch that starts and controls the gentle mist spray over the batt.

LOW VOLTAGE FLAP CONTROL FAITHFULLY OPERATES NEW STATIFIER

As long as the condenser delivers cotton to the slide, the Statifier responds with its controlled mist. Breaks or gaps in the batt releases the control flap which automatically stops the mist. Very little water is needed for a 500-pound bale because a special MOYST wetting agent is used in the Statifier. This permits the slight moisture used to uniformly penetrate all of the cotton in the bale. Only one pint of this wetting agent is used in 50 gallons of water, costing between 1 and 2 cents per bale.

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Makes cleaner, stronger bales

"Built to Stand the Pressure"



BELTON BAGGING CO.

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Deep Plowing Whips Sand

(Continued from Page 8)

from 8 to 11 inches appears to be favorable.

7. The addition of organic matter to the soil has a definite beneficial effect upon succeeding crops. The use of cotton burs, gin trash, sorghum stalks, manure, and green manure (rye) has contributed to greater cotton production.

8. Planting summer legumes, in rotation with cotton, increases cotton yields.

9. Wide row spacing of cotton for better water utilization holds no promise. Actual acre production during the two past drouth years has been less on fields where row spacing was used. Method consisted of planting two rows and leaving each third row blank.

10. A firm seed bed with a good cover of undisturbed crop residue is a great asset in securing and maintaining stands of sweet clover.

Ginnings to December 1

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1954 prior to Dec. 1, 1954, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1953 and 1952, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

Ginning (Running bales —linters not included)			
	1954	1953	1952
United States	*12,438,584	*14,279,388	*13,421,573
Alabama	734,709	968,293	886,683
Arizona	668,050	745,269	551,773
Arkansas	1,302,426	1,421,035	1,259,858
California	1,139,243	1,206,255	1,438,857
Florida	16,211	18,716	17,113
Georgia	610,744	745,209	719,638
Illinois	2,531	1,630	764
Kentucky	8,029	6,284	4,716
Louisiana	557,192	757,343	724,278
Mississippi	1,533,550	2,046,827	1,827,147
Missouri	437,668	434,396	371,148
New Mexico	266,835	261,075	266,875
North Carolina	368,937	454,497	533,540
Oklahoma	280,816	384,943	249,841
South Carolina	508,681	689,252	639,559
Tennessee	526,245	651,947	601,510
Texas	3,467,246	3,481,467	3,309,998
Virginia	9,441	14,950	18,275

*Includes 388,229 bales of the crop of 1954 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which were counted in the supply for the season of 1953-54, compared with 345,860 and 176,356 bales of the crops of 1953 and 1952.

The statistics in this report include 27,792 bales of American-Egyptian for 1954, 38,846 for 1953, and 52,093 for 1952.

The statistics for 1954 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail.

Cotton consumed during the month of October 1954 amounted to 706,603 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Oct. 30, 1954, was 1,388,270 bales and in public storage and at compresses 12,756,658 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 19,295,000. The total imports for the month of September 1954 were 6,538 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 199,322 bales.

Mechanical Picker Use Increases in Missouri

Missouri cotton growers this season harvested twice as much cotton with mechanical pickers as in 1953 and seven times as much as in 1952, a survey indicates. Ginners in Missouri Delta counties estimated that about 30 percent of the current crop was harvested mechanically.

Producers were estimated by ginners to own 488 mechanical pickers in six Southeast Missouri counties, as compared with 196 last season. Lack of labor at harvest time was an important factor in increasing mechanization, and it is estimated that there are over 600 machines in the entire state, against about 300 mechanical pickers a year ago.

Lower Soybean Meal Price Forecast in February

Lower soybean meal prices in 1955 are forecast by Fred H. Hafner, director of soybean meal sales for General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, in a recent market letter. A firm market and good demand for soybean meal through January but lower prices during February and subsequent months are expected.

Hafner estimates that about 240 million bushels of soybeans will be in storage on Jan. 1, as compared with 188 million a year earlier. Anticipated export and seed requirements indicate that 190 million bushels will be available for processing January-September of 1955, 40 million more than the volume processed in the same months of 1954.

New Bulletin on Stored Grain Insects Issued

Identity, prevention and control of insects which invade stored grains is the subject of a new bulletin recently released by the Texas Extension Service.

The bulletin pictures the common stored grain insects of Texas. It tells how to clean and prepare bins for storage using a residual spray of DDT, methoxychlor or TDE.

Different controls for insects in grain to be used for seed and for food are listed. Fumigants — how and when to apply — also are covered.

Copies of the bulletin, L-217, Stored Grain Insects, are available from County Agents or from the Agricultural Information Office, College Station, Texas.

On February 12, 1955

We will publish our annual Better Production Practices Issue

This issue will give readers a complete and comprehensive story, with pictures, covering all phases of cotton production.

Keynote of this year's issue will be Supplemental Irrigation, a factor of ever-increasing importance in raising more cotton on limited acreages.

Other subjects to be covered by our editors and recognized authorities in their respective fields will include:

- Fertilizer Developments
- Good Cultural Practices
- Insect Control Developments
- Pink Bollworm Research
- Weed Control
- Mechanical Harvesting and Ginning
- Ginning Research Developments
- Cotton Diseases
- Defoliation
- Cottonseed Products Uses
- Use of Cotton Burs to Build Soil Fertility
- Breeding Better Cottons

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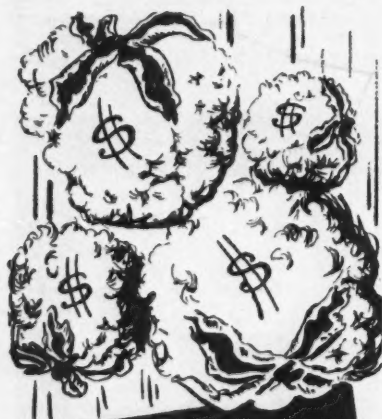
Dallas, Texas

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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- Jan. 31-Feb. 1—National Cotton Council of America annual meeting. Hotel Shamrock, Houston. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis, executive vice-president.
- Feb. 4—The Farmers Union Cooperative Ginners' Association of Oklahoma



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- WATSON'S STONEVILLE 62
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annual meeting. American Legion Building, Hobart, Okla. Lucile Millwee, Box 631, Carnegie, secretary-treasurer.

• Feb. 7-8—Cottonseed Processing Research Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by the Valley Oilseed Processors' Association and the Laboratory. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis 3, Association secretary.

• Feb. 7-8—Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association joint convention with Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives. Plaza Hotel, San Antonio. B. E. Schroeder, 307 Nash Building, Austin, executive secretary.

• Feb. 14—National Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S.C., executive vice-president.

• Feb. 15-16—Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Atlanta, Ga. Tom Murray, Room 410, Henry Grady Building, Atlanta, executive officer. To be held concurrently with Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 15-16—Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by the Alabama-Florida, Carolinas and Georgia ginners' associations. For information write Tom Murray, Room 410, Henry Grady Building.

• Feb. 15-16—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual convention. Atlanta, Ga. Clifford H. Hardy, 400 Broad Street, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 15-16—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, Room 410, Henry Grady Building, Atlanta, executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Southeast Gin Suppliers' Exhibit.

• Feb. 23-24—Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Skirvin Tower Hotel, Oklahoma City. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary-treasurer.

• March 8-9—Western Cotton Production Conference. Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix, Ariz. Sponsored by Arizona Cotton Growers' Association, Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.

• March 14-15—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information write W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president, Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri and Tennessee ginners' associations will hold annual conventions in connection with the exhibit.

• March 14-15—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 14-15—Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, P. O. Box 226, Milan, secretary-treasurer. To be held concurrently with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 18-19-20—West Coast Division, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, annual convention. Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles. H. F. Crossno, 9065 Gainsford Street, Downey, Calif.,

convention chairman; H. E. Wilson, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• March 28-29—Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• March 29-30—Midsouth Cotton Gin Operators' Schools for ginners of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Tennessee. To be held at locations in and near Memphis. Details will be announced later.

• April 4-5-6—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair Grounds, Dallas. Jay C. Stille, 3724 Race Street, Dallas, executive vice-president. For exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, Inc., 3116 Commerce Street (P. O. Box 444), Dallas.

• May 3-4—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• May 17-18—Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual meeting. Lake Murray Lodge, Lake Murray. J. D. Fleming, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City 2, secretary-treasurer.

• May 20-24—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Jung Hotel, New Orleans. S. M. Harmon, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 5-6-7—South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association-North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, S.C. Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, 609 Palmetto Building, Columbia, S.C., secretary-treasurer, South Carolina association. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 747, Raleigh, N.C., secretary-treasurer, North Carolina association.

• June 5-6-7—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary.

• June 7-8-9—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Edgewater Beach Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Roy Castillow, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., secretary-treasurer.

• June 13-16—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Lubbock Hotel, Lubbock. H. E. Wilson, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 20-21—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. T. R. Cain, 322 Professional Center Building, Montgomery, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida association. J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta 3, secretary, Georgia association.

• June 23-24—Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association forty-fifth annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi. For information write 207 One Hundred East Pearl Building, Jackson.

• Sept. 7-8-9—Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference. Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas, and Blackland Experiment Station, Temple, Texas. For information write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1.

• Texas Has Hearing On Khapra Beetle

A HEARING was held in Fort Worth on Dec. 7 by Texas Department of Agriculture to give interested persons an opportunity to discuss plans for a state quarantine to prevent spread of the Khapra beetle.

This hearing followed action by other states, as reported in previous issues of The Press, involving grain, seed and other products which may be infested by this serious pest which is shown in the accompanying photograph. As we went to press, Texas seemed certain to issue quarantine regulations almost identical with those issued by Colorado and some other states. The beetle has been found in parts of California, Arizona and New Mexico.

The various state regulations are expected to be superseded soon by issuance of a federal quarantine regulation. A number of observers feel, however, that

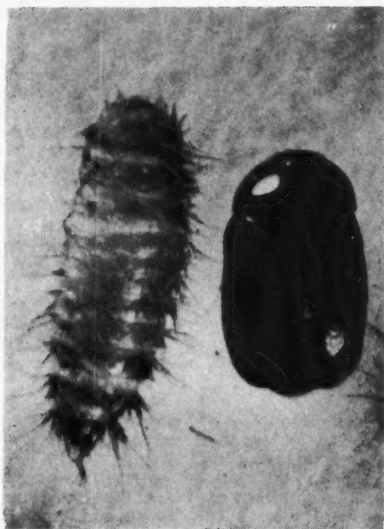


Photo Courtesy USDA.

THE PESTS shown here, a Khapra larva and beetle, are causing difficulties for oilseed processors and others in the grain and feed trade, as discussed in the accompanying article.

federal regulations are not likely to be a serious hindrance to the general movement of cottonseed products.

Representatives from the cottonseed crushing industry at the Fort Worth hearing included T. J. Harrell, Traders Oil Mill Co., and P. A. Norris, Jr., Kimbell-Norris Mills, both of Fort Worth; and Kenneth Lewis, field representative, National Cottonseed Products Association Educational Service.

National Authority Speaks At Irrigation Meeting

Dr. Ivan Wood, USDA Extension irrigation specialist at Denver, was a featured speaker Dec. 14 at an irrigation meeting at Clarksdale, Miss. Sponsors of the meeting were Mississippi Extension Service and Delta Council. Attending the meeting were farmers, equipment dealers, engineers, well drillers and others.

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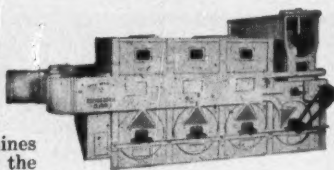
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laugh it off

Mrs. Brown got so infuriated with her little girl's tantrums that one day she lost control and locked the screaming child in the closet. For about 10 minutes the little girl screamed and bawled, kicked and banged on the door, but then all became quiet. Mrs. Brown noticed the difference and became alarmed.

"Linda," she called, "what are you doing?"

From inside the closet she could hear Linda's muffled voice. "I've spit on your new hat; I've spit on your new coat; and I've spit on your new shoes."

"But what are you doing now?" her mother called.

"Waitin' for more spit."

The movie director's big salary didn't keep him from trying to make a little extra.

The boy and girl were on her front porch after a date, and the rain started pouring down.

"You can't go out in all of this rain," she said, "My brother's at college and you can spend the night in his room. I'll go get it ready."

When the girl returned to the porch, her date was gone—twenty minutes later, soaking wet and with a bundle in his arms, he returned.

"Where on earth have you been," she asked.

"Home to get my pajamas," said the boy.

"I know I'm not much to look at," admitted the young man when he proposed to his girl. "Oh, well," philosophized his bride-to-be, "you'll be at the office most of the time."

An aged Negro woman, long admired by her friends, was asked the secret of her long and placid life.

"Well," the old woman reflected, "it's like this: when I walks, I walks slow; when I sits, I sits loose; and when I worries, I sleeps."

Hotel bellboy: Telegram for Mr. Meidspodiavanci, Mr. Meidspodiavanci.

Mr. Meidspodiavanci: What initials, please?

A newspaper got a call from a woman who wanted to put her spouse's name in the obituary column.

"What was the cause of his demise?" asked the editor.

"I caught him kissing his secretary."

"How long has he been dead?"

"He starts tomorrow."

In a small West Texas town there were two churches across the street from each other.

"Couldn't those churches be combined?" a visitor asked.

"Not very well," was the reply. "That church over there says, 'There ain't no hell,' and this one says, 'The hell there ain't.'"

The tourist was pestering the old rancher with a lot of questions considered slightly foolish, by the rancher, at least.

"About what's the death rate in this country?" inquired the tourist.

"One to a person," was the rancher's snappy rejoinder.

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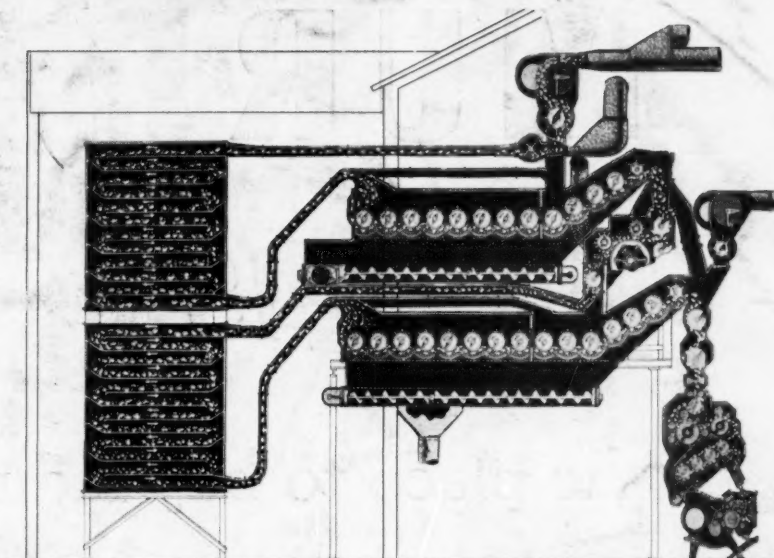
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